New-York Weekly Tribune.

Vol. XXIV ..No. 1,248. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1865. $2 A YEAR.

The Weekly Tribune

NEWS SUMMARY.

Military.

The War Department has telegraphed Gen. Sheridan to muster out all volunteer white troops—cavalry, infantry and artillery—serving in the Department of Texas, that can be dispensed with, to be mustered out of service. The muster-out will be by entire organizations, including all additions thereto, by recruits and from other sources. In selecting the organizations for discharge preference will be given to veteran regiments having the shortest time to serve. Gen. Sheridan is also enjoined to a strict and faithful observance of the instructions heretofore issued, which require him to forbear from any form of intervention in the war between France and the sovereign power of Mexico, of which President Juarez continues to be recognized as the chief.

The recent telegram sent to Gen. Sheridan from the War Department will cause the mustering out of two-thirds of the forces now on the Rio Grande.

Gen. Hancock, commanding the Middle Department, has issued an order, which says: Paroled prisoners of the late Rebel armies, who have not been pardoned by the President, will, on arriving within the limits of his Department, report their presence and residence immediately to the nearest Provost-Marshal, and register their names.

According to an order by Gen. Pope, the Department of Missouri will hereafter embrace the States of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas and Missouri, and the Territories of Dakotah, Montana, Nebraska, Utah and Colorado; headquarters at St. Louis, Missouri.

Several Western officers, who distinguished themselves in the late Rebellion, are in Washington, tendering their services to the Liberal Government of Mexico, through Senor Romero, the Mexican Minister. They pledge themselves, if any encouragement is given, to carry with them 1,000 immigrants each.

Major-General Jeff. C. Davis, late commander of the Fourteenth Army Corps, will report in a few days to Indianapolis, whence he will be assigned to duty in Texas.

The Secretary of War has ordered the immediate muster out of all commissioned officers and enlisted men serving in the Signal Corps in the Department of Washington.

It is estimated that there are now 100,000 negro soldiers under Government pay.

Naval.

Capt. Percival Drayton of the navy, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, died in Washington on the 4th inst., after an illness of only two days. Capt. Drayton was a native of South Carolina, but throughout the Rebellion remained faithful to the National Government.

The frigate Congress, raised on the 3d in Hampton Roads, sank again the same day through the giving out of the steam pumps.

News from Washington.

Our Washington correspondent says that the Hon. Thomas C. Theaker, formerly a Member of Congress from Ohio, will be appointed Commissioner of Patents, vice Holloway, resigned. The papers are before the President awaiting his signature. Mr. Theaker was President Lincoln's choice in 1861, but his appointment was then claimed by Secretary Caleb B. Smith as properly belonging to the head of the Department.

Workmen are now engaged in removing the wood-work, furniture, &c., from Ford's Theater preparatory to its being remodeled as a fire-proof building for the reception of the archives of the late Rebel Government. The alterations are being made under the supervision [illegible] of the Capitol extension.

On account of the unhealthiness of the White House as a Summer residence, the Secretary of the Interior has issued orders for obtaining another house for the President to occupy during the remainder of the season.

The State Department at Washington has received official information of the recent discovery of valuable guano deposits on the West India island of Redonda.

During the past week about 300 persons have been pardoned by the President, while the applications are numbered by thousands. Bishop Lynch of South Carolina is one of the applicants.

A letter from Paris received in Washington says that great hope prevails among the French officials that there will be an American recognition of Maximilian at no distant day.

New-York.

Mr. Robert Brown, who was present at the recent meeting in Broad-st. of the friends of Jeff. Davis, reiterates the statement as to the violence of the Secession sentiments uttered by the participants in the meeting. Mr. Robert M. Livingston of Mobile upheld the right of Secession as constitutional, and expressed the opinion that the South would send delegates to Congress whose business would be to procure the recognition of this doctrine. Mr. L. also declared that no Yankees would be allowed a foothold in the South, and denounced the execution of Mrs. Surratt as an atrocious murder. Major Gunther and other New-Yorkers present indorsed these sentiments. The tone of the meeting was unequivocally and strongly Secession. The audience seemed to indorse every sentiment. While bemoaning the fate of the assassins, nothing was said about the murder of Mr. Lincoln. The idea entertained by these men is that the battle is not yet over, and that they mean to accomplish their ends some way or another. Their manner spoke even more than their words.

A National Temperance Convention met on the 1st at Saratoga, and the attendance was quite large. Gov. Buckingham of Connecticut was chosen to preside, and among the Vice Presidents were Gen. Neal Dow of Maine, ex-Gov. Dutton of Connecticut, and the Hon. P. E. Aldrich of Massachusetts. The Convention adopted resolutions in favor of the election of temperance men to public office, against the use of fermented wine at the communion table, and against the unwise use of alcoholic medicines. Resolutions were also introduced and agreed to recommending the establishment of a Temperance Publication Establishment, and the raising of a National Temperance Fund of $100,000.

The house of Mrs. Sarah Ketchum, a poor widow residing in this city, was recently entered at night by a gang of ruffians in search of her daughter, a beautiful young girl. While the villains were endeavoring to bargain with the mother for the sale of the chastity of the daughter, the girl, at an intimation from her mother of the intentions of the fiends, made her escape in her night clothes. The scoundrels then outraged the mother before several of her young children, and left, threatening her with death if she divulged their names. The men were afterward arrested and discharged, the plaintiff being too terrified to appear against them. It is earnestly hoped that they may yet be brought to justice.

About two o'clock a. m. of the 6th inst., a young man named Thomas Tristram, who resided with his mother and brothers at No. 34 East Broadway, in this city, was shot and killed in his own bedroom by his brother Richard. It appears that the two had been out drinking together, and it is supposed that a drunken quarrel ensued between them, during which Thomas was shot. Richard has been committed to the Tombs. The mother and other brothers say they know nothing of the matter, and Richard denies the shooting. A coroner's jury have rendered a verdict against Richard.

The great race at Saratoga for the Saratoga cup, dash of two and a half miles, was won on the 6th by Kentucky. It was very close and exciting. The second race of mile heats, was won by Arcola in two straight heats. Time 1:45¼ and 1:45. The races on the previous day were won by Maiden and Arcola. Large and fashionable crowds of both sexes attended the races, and much money changed hands at the announcements of the results.

The first race, at Saratoga on the 9th, for three-year olds, 1½-mile dash, was won by the Revenue colt Baltimore. Time, 2 minutes and 41¼ seconds. The second race, for two-year olds, 1-mile dash, was won by Mr. Hunter's colt. Time, 1 minute and 51¼ seconds. The third race, for all ages, 1¾ miles, was won by Arcola. Time, 2 minutes and 13 seconds.

Attorney-Gen. Cochrane of this State has decided that those persons who enlisted in the State National Guard prior to the passage of the amended act of 1865 are entitled to the exemption benefits of the act of 1862, freedom from jury duty and from the payment of highway taxes, not exceeding six days in each year, and every person not assessed for such taxes is entitled to a reduction in the assessment of his property to the amount of $500.

On the afternoon of the 5th instant the steamboat Arrow, plying between this City and Sing Sing, left this port for the latter destination, and a short time thereafter, when going along under an easy head of steam, burst one of the flues of her boiler, scalding the fireman to death. The engineer was also badly scalded, but not fatally. The passengers were not injured.

Mr. P. T. Barnum designs to establish in this city a free National Museum, which shall be to America what the British Museum, the National Gallery and the Zoölogical Gardens are to England, and the Bibliothèque Impériale, the Louvre and the Jardin des Plantes are to France. To that end he solicits contributions from all sources.

During the last three months the number of arrests in this city was as follows: Males, 14,372; females, 6,095; total, 20,467. For the preceding quarter ending April 30, the arrests were as follows: Males, 8,585; females, 4,007; total, 12,592. Increase during the last quarter, 7,875.

Rear-Admiral Dahlgren was married at St. Stephen's Church in this city, on the 3d inst., to Mrs. Goddard, daughter of the late Hon. Samuel Vinton of Ohio, who is well known, not only in fashionable but literary circles, as an authoress of much more than average ability.

The Messrs. Leary of this city announce that on Saturday, Aug. 19, they will dispatch the steamer Circassian with Capt. Ed. Cavendy in command to Bremen, via Southampton, and thus open our Ocean steam service, which for the past four years has not been represented in Atlantic transportation service.

On the 2d inst., during a serenade to a newly married couple in Atlay, Schuyler County, three persons were horribly mangled and mortally wounded by the premature explosion of a cast-iron mill shaft, which they were using as a substitute for a cannon. Several others persons were severely injured.

The steamship Bellona, from Havre, arrived at this port on the 3d, bringing to this port some of the passengers of the ill-fated ship William Nelson, burned at sea. These passengers were [illegible] French steamship Europe.

Mr. Benjamin Everett, aged 101 years, two months, and 20 days, died at Fishkill, July 23. He was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, and through his long life maintained an exemplary character.

A row of frame houses was burned down in Greenpoint on the 31st ult. The loss was about $12,000. During the fire a bedtick was discovered filled with counterfeit 50 cent stamps.

New-England.

About two years ago, a mulatto, named Henry Davenport, married a beautiful young white damsel of respectable connections, in Greenwich, Conn. Owing to the threats of the villagers soon after the marriage Davenport brought his wife to this city. A few weeks ago, thinking that the affair had blown over, they returned to their home in Greenwich. On the night of the 5th inst. a mob of men gathered about Davenport's house for the purpose of tarring and feathering him and outraging his wife. In the melee which followed, Davenport's mother procured an old blunderbuss, and, after fair warning, discharged it in the crowd, instantly killing Ladd Shade, a returned veteran. A jury returned a verdict of justifiable homicide.

The steamboat-train from New-London for Boston, on the 9th inst., ran off the track seven miles north of the former place. Four cars were plunged into the river, a Mr. A. Adams of Northborough, Mass., killed, and 12 or 15 more or less injured, but none seriously. The accident was caused by a broken rail.

Joshua Ward, referee in the late six-oared boat race between Yale and Harvard Colleges, has officially declared the time of the winner to have been 18 minutes 42½ seconds, being one minute more time than that previously announced.

Arthur Donelson, 78 years of age, deliberately shot his wife dead at Bath, Me., on July 31, with a charge of buckshot. He is in custody.

Virginia.

The Union men of Richmond had a meeting on July 29, at the office of U. A. Lancaster, and prepared a ticket to be submitted to the people at the new election. They head it with N. A. Claiborne, an uncompromising Union man, for Mayor, and make it up entirely with equally unexceptionable Union men. Franklin Stearns is at the head of the movement. The plan is to submit it by canvassers to the people, and when a majority have pledged themselves to vote for it to petition for a new election.

A riot occurred at Aquia Creek, Va., on the 1st between the white and black laborers employed there. The military was called out and fired upon the rioters, killing one colored man and wounding many others. Fifteen of the negroes were taken to Washington. It is stated that the negroes were jealous of the whites employed, and had formed a plot to assassinate the white workmen. The negroes fought desperately before they were arrested.

One hundred and eighty Rebel cannon were sold on the 3d, at Fortress Monroe, at auction. The sale was conducted by T. G. Baylor and Capt. William Adams of the Ordnance Department. The average prices were: for cast iron guns, 1c. ⅌ lb; wrought do., 1 1-16c. ⅌ lb; brass pieces 23c. ⅌ lb.

Ettrick's cotton factory at Petersburg, Va., was destroyed by fire on the 3d inst. Loss, $200,000, which is insured for $50,000. Three hundred hands are thrown out of employment by the fire.

The Carolinas and Georgia.

Our Atlanta correspondent recently made the statement that Thomas L. Metcalfe of Augusta, Ga., "was caught running off $111,000 in gold, and it was confiscated in the Federal Court at Louisville." A friend of Mr. Metcalfe states that this money had been stolen from him, and that he had but just recovered it at the time it was taken in charge by the Government officers.

The *Macon* (Ga.) *Journal and Messenger* has been suppressed in consequence of the publication of a flippant editorial, sneering at the amnesty oath. The arrest of the editor and the seizure of the press, type and material of the paper, was made by order of Gen. Steedman.

The population of Newbern, N. C., before the war was only 6,000; it is now 30,000—the largest city in the State. The health of the city was never better than at present.

On the 2d inst. Capt. Carter reached Savannah from Augusta in charge of $3,000 in silver and $2,000 in gold, said to have been scattered by Jeff. Davis upon his flight, near the residence of Howell Cobb.

Gov. Perry of South Carolina has issued a proclamation authorizing the election of delegates to a State Convention, to be held at Columbia on the 18th of September next.

A general convention of the Methodist Episcopal Church South will be held at Columbus, Ga., in September, when it is purposed to revive all the periodicals in the interest of this branch of the denomination.

The Gulf States.

Gov. Hamilton of Texas has published a proclamation informing the people of their situation and what is required of them to regain their lost citizenship. After announcing the appointment of persons to prescribe the amnesty oath, he says that a State Convention will be held as soon as practicable, to be composed of the number of members to which the counties are respectively entitled in the House of Representatives of the State Legislature. No person will be eligible to a seat in the Convention without subscribing to the oath prescribed in the President's proclamation of May, 1865. The general laws and statutes of the State in force immediately preceding the 1st of February, 1861 (the date of the ordinance of Secession), are to be respected and inforced. And all laws, pretended laws, acts or resolutions of any legislature, convention or other authority, or pretended authority, based upon a supposed dissolution of the Union, or inconsistent with the idea of Texas being an integral part of the United States Government, are inoperative and void, and no longer to be respected or obeyed by the public. The negroes are not only free, but the Government will protect them in their freedom. For the time being the freedmen are recommended to engage with their former masters for reasonable compensation to labor at least till the close of the season for gathering the present crop. Oppression of the freedmen will not be allowed.

A very satisfactory statement of the operations of the Freedmen's Bureau has been received from Col. Thomas, Assistant-Commissioner for Mississippi. The State is divided first into three districts, Northern, Southern and Western, and these districts are subdivided by counties, each county being under charge of a sub-commissioner, each of whom is provided with a complete set of orders, circulars and instructions for his works. Commanders of troops coöperate heartily. More than 10,000 contracts have been registered and signed by more than 50,000 freedmen.

Gov. Hamilton reached Houston, Texas, on the 26th ult., en route to Austin. He was meeting with a warm reception. The *Houston Telegraph* mentions the arrival of the officers of Shelby's party. Shelby quiet and orderly, and had not been disturbed by the authorities. Shelby sold his artillery and other plunder, and was trying to get a grant of land and other inducements to colonize.

The bodies of a Mrs. Warner and two of her children were found lying on the floor of their residence, in the suburbs of New-Orleans, on the 25th ult., cut and mutilated in a most horrible manner. Mrs. Warner and one of her children were dead, but the other child was still alive. A Sicilian named Albanes was arrested on suspicion of being the perpetrator of the murderous outrage.

The steamer Joseph Pierce exploded her boiler 20 miles below Vicksburg. She subsequently caught fire and burned to the water's edge. Six persons were killed and 28 wounded. The scalding steam passed through every part of the boat. The air was filled with flying embers.

A collision took place on the Mobile and Great Northern Railway, on Friday evening, July 21, by which three negroes were instantly killed, and one was so badly scalded as not to be likely to recover. Nine persons connected with a theatrical company were quite badly hurt.

The steamer Dove was boarded by robbers on the Yazoo River, on July 30, who took $20,000, and other valuables, and opened an indiscriminate fire on the passengers, wounding the mate and one passenger. The passengers were stripped of their valuables.

Texas papers report the robbers infesting Texas as having everything their own way. Several persons in Hays County were hanged till nearly dead, in order to extort money from them. Between San Antonio and Austin the stages and wagons were regularly robbed.

Guerrilla outrages in Texas are numerous. The State Treasury at Austin was broken into and robbed of $30,000 in gold.

The army worm is threatening with entire destruction the cotton crop of Wharton County, Texas.

An attempt to burn Galveston, Texas, on the 2d inst., resulted in a very extensive conflagration.

Tennessee and Kentucky.

A swindle amounting to $1,200,000 has lately been discovered in the Memphis Custom House. It is believed that the Government will be able to secure such assets as will reduce the net loss to somewhere between $475,000 and $500,000. The general opinion is that the money was first advanced to carry through cotton speculations, and that the great fall in the prices brought ruin, which has been until very recently hidden by financial maneuvering. Mr. Jesse Page, President of the Commercial Bank, was arrested on the charge of being the defaulting person, but it is thought that he will be able to show his innocence. He has since been released.

The negro slaves are leaving Kentucky in such numbers that there will be hardly any left to be freed by the new constitution, when it is adopted in that State—supposing it is adopted. The military authorities grant passes to this effect: "In pursuance of General Orders, No. 49, Headquarters Department of Kentucky, July 10, 1865, ——— (colored,) is authorized to pass at will in search of employment." The consequence is, the negroes pass out of the State, to return no more to Slavery.

All commissions issued to Commissioners for Tennessee, except those issued by the present Governor or by Gov. Johnson, as Military Governor, are revoked and null, by order of Gov. Brownlow. Such commissions will be received, on proof of loyalty, by the State Convention.

Kentucky has sent 28,818 colored men to the war. By Act of Congress the wives and children of these men to the number of 72,000 have been freed, making the whole number of slaves freed, in connection with the army, 100,864.

A convention of colored people met at Nashville on the 8th. The objects are to petition for the privilege of the elective franchise and to lay their grievances before the people. 126 delegates were present from various parts of the State.

The expedition sent by Gen. Thomas a few days since to Carrolton, Tenn., to punish murderers there, killed two of them and captured a third.

Fifteen murders have been committed in Edgefield County, Tenn., within the past three weeks.

A dispatch from Nashville states that the Hon. John Bell took the amnesty oath on the 1st.

The Western States.

The Governor of Wisconsin has filed in the General Land Office a map showing a change in the line of route of the Chicago and North-Western Railroad, authorized by the resolution of Congress approved April 25, 1862. As changed the road runs along the Fox River to its mouth at Green Bay, and thence up the shore of the lake, striking the State line near the mouth of the Menomonee River. The State is to hold the land as originally located.

Crime is fearfully prevalent in Illinois. On the 4th inst. a committee of citizens from Vermillion County went to Chicago to obtain the services of detectives to operate in that county, it being infested with a gang of lawless desperadoes. During the past week four stores were broken open in the county, and over $5,000 in cash and large quantities of goods stolen. Over a dozen horses were stolen within the same time.

A paroled Rebel prisoner named Miller was lynched at Shelbura, Sullivan County, Ind., on Thursday, for attempting to murder a Mr. Gregory, the proprietor of the Spencer House at Louisville, Ky. Miller beat Gregory nearly to death, stabbed him several times, and then robbed him of $90. Faint hopes are entertained of his recovery.

The wife of Peyton Langley of Fulton, Mo., dishonored him. He talked the matter over with her, when she agreed to let him kill her if he would himself commit suicide. This strange and horrible arrangement was carried out—Langley shooting his wife through the heart while she lay in bed, then placed himself beside her and blew out his own brains.

On Sunday night the train from Jeffersonville to Indianapolis ran over the bodies of two soldiers about two miles from the city. An examination showed that the men had been murdered and placed upon the track. They had been stabbed in numerous places, and neither money nor papers were found upon them.

On account of the troubles with the Lake Superior miners, which have been of a periodical character the last two years, a garrison will be maintained on the Peninsula. It will at present be located at Negounce, the heart of the iron region, and consist of 100 men.

Hezekiah J. Round, a returned soldier, living near Indianapolis, shot himself through the head on the 4th inst., having learned of the seduction of his wife by a physician who attended her in his absence. The woman and her paramour, with $1,000 of the soldier's money, fled.

A convention of preachers, deacons, elders and other religious teachers of Missouri is to be called, to be held in St. Louis on the 25th of August, to consult in regard to their duty in connection with the oath they are required to take by the new State Constitution.

The police detectives of Cincinnati, a few days ago, broke up a gang of burglars and thieves at Covington. Seventeen noted professionals are under arrest. Their headquarters at Covington were filled with stolen goods of every description, valued at about $100,000.

The colored people of Michigan recently held a State Convention. The subjects under discussion were the elective franchise and common school education. They appointed five delegates to the Convention to be held at Philadelphia September 19.

The Western Sanitary Commission has forwarded a large amount of supplies to the troops now operating on the plains in suppressing Indian hostilities. There is a call for more, however, from the same quarter.

John Pryor of the 6th Indiana shot and killed James F. Stillfox of the 9th Mississippi Regiment, in a personal row, at St. Paul, recently. They are both ex-Rebels.

According to a Sandusky paper of July 31, the grape crop of that region had not, thus far, been seriously damaged by mildew or rot, and the prospects for a large yield were never better.

The people at Galena, Gen. Grant's home, have received information from him. He will, with scarcely a doubt, be in that city on the 16th inst., at which time a grand reception awaits him.

In the Burns murder case in Chicago, Terrence Burns, arrested on a charge of poisoning his mother, has been released, it having been ascertained that she died of apoplexy.

A young man named Irwin brutally murdered his father and mother, at Deertown, near Hamilton, Ohio, on Saturday last.

Political.

The returns from the Tennessee election are only meager. Maynard of the Knoxville District, Stokes of the Chattanooga District, and Cooper of the Shelbyville District, all Union, and Thomas of the Clarksville District, and Campbell of the Nashville District, Opposition, are undoubtedly elected. No reports have been received from West Tennessee. In the First District the returns indicate the election of Col. Taylor, Union. The election in Memphis passed off very quietly. Only 1,328 votes were cast. Dr. Leftwick (Union) is probably elected to Congress over Mr. Bullock, and Mr. Cameron to the Legislature over Mr. Hubbard.

We have incomplete returns from the Kentucky election. Gen. Rosseau has been elected to Congress from the Louisville District by a handsome majority over Mallory, the late Conservative member. All four of the Administration candidates for the State Legislature from Louisville are also elected. Rosseau's majority in the city was nearly 4,000. In the Sixth District, Green Clay Smith is undoubtedly elected to Congress. Randall appears to be elected in the Eighth District.

A call for a National Convention, to be composed of three delegates from each Congressional District in the country, to devise means for securing the voting privilege to the colored people, is being extensively circulated and signed in Norfolk, Portsmouth and other parts of South-eastern Virginia.

The contest for Congress has already commenced at Richmond, the election occurring on the second Monday of October. Mr. A. Judson Crane offers himself as a candidate, and promises support to the Constitution and laws, and also agrees to sustain President Johnson.

Domestic Miscellany.

We have some particulars of a recent fire in an oil well on Pit Hole Creek, Pa. The oil had recently been "struck," and was being pumped for the purpose of averaging the flow. During the day considerably over 100 barrels had been pumped upon the ground, filling all the little pools, creeping among the grass, gliding gradually down the creek bottom, and along the bluff 15 or 20 rods. On a sudden, from some unexplained cause, an area of three-quarters of an acre caught fire like a flash of lightning, the fire culminating at the mouth of the well, and flaming over 100 feet in the air. Several people ran through the flames from the derrick, and jumped in the creek. They were severely burned, and one of them, Lucius Kingsley of Syracuse, N. Y., is not expected to survive. By hard work the fire was confined to the well, and it was finally smothered by the use of wet blankets. The well promises to be the largest one on Pit Hole Creek.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has made the following rulings: Mortgage to secure an annuity of $500 per annum during the life of the annuitant, the present value of the annuity being specified in the condition of the mortgage at $6,000, is subject to a stamp duty of $6. Produce brokers are required to pay a tax of one-eighth per cent on their sales, and are considered brokers under Section 99. This tax is additional to the license tax. The tax on bank dividends, etc., must be withheld from the entire dividend whenever it becomes due, and payable without regard to the time when the profits or earnings are acquired. A peddler's license must be taken by every person who travels from place to place selling mowing machines, and the sale of a single machine cannot be considered as selling at wholesale, and is not exempted by the provisions of the 32d clause of section 79.

Gen. Grant arrived at Augusta, Me., on the 3d inst., and was received by Gov. Coney with impressive ceremonies. At the intermediate points between Portland and Augusta he was welcomed with the greatest enthusiasm. On the 4th inst. the General and suite made an excursion among the islands in Portland harbor, and left for Quebec in the afternoon, arriving there on the evening of the 5th. He was met at the depot by Col. Bernard of Gov.-Gen. Monck's staff, and escorted to Russell's St. Louis Hotel. Large crowds of citizens assembled at the depot and received the General with cheers. He was also invited to dine with the Governor-General and Admiral Hope. On the 8th inst. the General arrived at Montreal, and was received with distinguished honors. He left for Toronto on the same evening.

The conspirators, Mudd, Arnold, O'Laughlin, and Spangler, have arrived at the Dry Tortugas. Mudd acknowledges the justness of his sentence, saying that he knew Booth had killed the President when he dressed his leg, and that he (Mudd) first introduced Booth to John Surratt. O'Laughlin now says that he was only in the plot to capture the President, being opposed to his assassination. Arnold makes about the same statement as he did before the trial—that he was in the plot to capture and not to assassinate; that had failed, and he considered himself out of it, and never knew anything about the assassination, which, he thought, was gotten up by Booth only a few hours before executing it. Spangler persists in his innocence, saying that he knew nothing of Booth's intentions.

During the month of July the number of widows' claims received at the Pension Office amounted to 2,259, of which 2,170 were granted. There are at present on the Examiners' desk 42,449 cases, 12,390 of which are awaiting evidence from other Departments and 28,951 from the claimants themselves. 1,948 invalid claims were admitted during the same month. Up to July 1st there was a total of 100,000 widows and 75,000 invalid claims—all of which were received since [illegible] soldiers on record, 34,120 have been recorded since January, 1865, and 6,385 during the month of July last. Of those now being recorded, at least 50 per cent are discharged for gunshot wounds.

On July 31, the British steamship Glasgow, which left this port on the previous day for Liverpool, was burned at sea. Through the determined energy of the officers of the ship all the passengers and crew of the steamer, together with much valuable baggage, were transferred to the American bark Rosamond. Capt. Wallis, who received them with open arms. The steamer Erin came in sight on the morning of Aug. 2, just at daybreak, and it was deemed prudent to transfer the Glasgow's passengers to her, which was done, the Captain of the Erin receiving them in the most hospitable manner. The Erin brought them to this city. The fire broke out among some cotton on board the Glasgow.

A circular has been issued by Gen. Fisk, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for Kentucky, Tennessee and Northern Alabama, containing full information for the benefit of the Freedmen and their former masters in relation to the policy of the Government in its treatment of employer and employé. The circular states that all difficulties arising between the freedmen and their employers or among themselves in places where the testimony of a negro is not admitted will be adjudicated by officers appointed by the Bureau. The compulsory removal of aged and infirm people is, by the provisions of the circular, prohibited.

The Central Pacific Railroad land grant is now under examination at the General Land Office, with a view to the early issue of the conceded patent for the lands under the statute. The road is in complete running order from Sacramento to Clipper Gap or New-England Mills, is fully equipped, and has 167 cars and locomotives. There are 2,500 men employed as laborers, including a number of Chinese, who are found to be industrious operatives.

Mr. Draper, the Government Cotton Agent of this city, has realized and paid into the Treasury of the United States $5,500,000 in gold, while the cotton on hand to be sold for specie will swell the sum to at least $1,000,000 more. This is equal to more than $9,000,000 of greenbacks, which amount will be increased to over $10,000,000 by the proceeds of the rosin, turpentine, cotton and iron recently sold for currency.

It appears from official data that the receipts from customs for the quarter ending with March, were $20,519,000; internal revenue, $63,362,000; sales of public lands, $102,000; direct taxation, $52,700; miscellaneous, $4,159,000. Total in round numbers, exclusive of loans, etc., $90,000,000. The total expenditures for the same time were $353,000,000.

It is authoritatively stated that Jeff. Davis is treated with the consideration due a noted prisoner of state by the Commandant at Fortress Monroe. No officer has been or is stationed in his cell; he is allowed to take frequent walks on the ramparts and is permitted to choose his own food.

It is now stated that Gen. Dick Taylor's recent visit to the President was for the purpose of obtaining permission to leave the country for France. President Johnson told him he could leave if he desired, but that he had better stay and try and lead his people in the right way hereafter.

The reports of the gratuitous services of Mrs. Surratt's counsel are contradicted by a statement to the effect that previous to her execution she submitted to a demand from her counsel for $3,500, secured upon her real estate, as the price of their efforts in her behalf.

A Washington paper of the 3d says the "mysterious" prisoner just brought there is a man named Fuller, who committed the frauds upon the Union National Executive Committee during the last campaign. The immediate cause of his arrest is not yet known.

A monument to the memory of the late John McDonogh of Baltimore was dedicated on July 31 at Greenmount Cemetery in that city, with appropriate services and an address delivered by J. H. B. Latrobe, esq.

The Congressional Committee to investigate Indian affairs are to meet the chiefs in council at Cow Creek, near Fort Larned, on the 10th of September to arrange terms of peace. Favorable results are anticipated.

The receipts of the Lincoln Monument Association up to the 3d inst. amounted to $43,793 67.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Europe.

By the arrival of the Germania and the City of Boston we have four days later news from Europe.

The elections in England were completed, the Liberals counting 367 and the Conservatives 290 members. The Liberal gain is 24.

Municipal elections have taken place throughout France. The opposition has been successful in a number of the large cities.

Political excitement is increasing in Prussia. The Government is determined to prevent the reform banquets, and the people to hold them.

Mr. Eastman, the American defaulter, found in a French lunatic asylum, has been arrested, and application for his extradition had been made by Minister Bigelow. Over $16,000 in money were recovered, and it was expected that other sums would be secured.

The French have just struck a telling blow at English influence in Syria by obtaining from the Porte the full and free pardon of all those Druses and Turks who were concerned in the terrible massacres of 1859.

The slight outbreak of cholera in Constantinople was subsiding. The quarantine regulations were, however, still maintained. According to advices received in Vienna, cholera had broken out in Jerusalem, and a vigorous quarantine had consequently been established.

Our special Constantinople correspondent, under date of July 17, writes that the cholera was introduced to that city by a Turkish frigate from Alexandria. There was a high Pacha on the ship who did not wish to go into Quarantine, so he ordered the captain and surgeon to report all well on board. They did so, and the ship was allowed to pass up the Golden Horn to the Navy-Yard. The next morning 15 cases of cholera were removed from the ship to the hospital of the Arsenal. The captain and surgeon were at once thrown into prison, and the Pacha himself died at his house within a week of his arrival. *Eight days* after the removal of these cases to the hospital, the epidemic broke out with new force at the Navy-Yard, and some cases occurred in the neighboring Turkish quarter of the city. *Eight days* later still, it appeared in various parts of this quarter, and a few cases have appeared in other parts of the city on both sides of the Golden Horn. The period necessary for the incubation of the cholera would appear to be *eight days*. It was observed that the same time elapsed at Smyrna between the first case at the Quarantine and the first case in the city. The ravages of the cholera at Alexandria and Cairo are frightful. Nearly *one thousand deaths a day* are officially reported at these places, and in the chief towns between them. Every one who can obtain the means is flying from the country. The Viceroy himself is in Constantinople. In Syria the disease has already appeared at Beyrout and other places on the coast, but not yet in so violent a form as in Egypt. At Smyrna some five cases a day are reported. In view of these facts there can be but little doubt that it will sweep through Turkey into Europe, and probably reach America during the coming Fall, or at furthest next Spring. It has all the characteristics of the worst epidemics of past years.

Mr. Hale, U. S. Consul General at Alexandria, in an official dispatch to Secretary Seward, dated July 7, says that the official number of deaths in that city between June 27 and July 6 ranged from 118 to 228 each day. At Cairo 457 deaths daily had been officially reported. Private reports double these numbers. At Tanta, at Zagarig, at Damieta, Rosetta, and other places, the deaths are frightfully numerous. At most of these places there are no physicians, and the sufferers receive no assistance. Over 30,000 people had left Alexandria. Among the deaths were A. C. Pangelaki, an American citizen. The wife of the Rev. Gulian Lansing, missionary, died of cholera at Cairo.

The steamship Cuba, from Liverpool, July 29, and Queenstown, July 30, arrived here on the 9th, bringing two days later news.

Gen. Breckinridge, formerly Rebel Secretary of War, had arrived in England.

The Austrian Reichsrath was closed on July 27. The Imperial speech which was read by Archduke Victor Ludwig, announced that the Diets of the eastern portions of the Republic would soon be convoked.

Mexico.

A correspondent, writing on the 16th, says: A merchant train of 150 wagons, accompanied by an escort of 60 Mexican troops, left Matamoros yesterday for Monterey. It will hardly get through safely, as Cortinas has gone in person to feel for it, and a Mexican guard will not prove very trustworthy when menaced by Cortinas, who is dreaded by troops of whatever nation. Cortinas had skirmished with the French pickets and wounded several, and succeeded in taking their post.

Gen. Lopez (Imperialist) met Gen. Cortinas's force at a place between Camargo and Matamoros, when a battle ensued, the result of which was: Gen. Cortinas barely escaped with his life, leaving all his forces in the hands of the enemy. The number killed and wounded is estimated at 300. Gen. Cortinas has returned to his mother's ranche, this side the Rio Grande, about nine miles above Brownsville. He has not one follower left.

A City of Mexico correspondent of the 11th ult. says that the French organs state that they will require 100,000 more men to destroy the bands of Juarists. The rising of the people daily takes larger dimensions. Reports of French successes are unfounded. Gen. Alvarez has just inflicted a heavy blow on the Imperialists at Yepalis, completely routing them, taking three pieces of artillery. Ex-Minister Corwin has written a letter to Maximilian's Foreign Minister, from which some infer he will influence Mr. Seward to recognize the Emperor. The Liberals hold the entire State of San Luis, except the City of San Luis Potosi, but have their lines within three miles of there. The French claim to have scattered 2,000 men under Pesquiera, near Guaymas, with 52 Chasseurs d'Afrique.

Three sailors of the ship Haidee, bound from Mazatlan to La Paz, in the Gulf of California, recently made an attack on the passengers and killed 18 of them. The murderers had not been apprehended at the date of latest accounts.

It is understood that the Department of State has received information to the effect that orders have been given by the French Commander in Mexico for the restoration of the property of the insurgent Government, which was taken to that country on the occasion of the evacuation of Brownsville.

South America.

We have dates from Buenos Ayres to June 14 of June. Corrientes had been recaptured from the Paraguayans by the Argentine General Pounero, and the Paraguayans, on this occasion, suffered a severe loss. The victory was, however, of little practical value for the Argentine troops, as from want of supplies and sufficient force, they were unable to follow it up. The Paraguayans were advancing upon Joya.

The Lower House of Brazil had negatived without discussion the bill for abolishing the holding of slaves by foreigners.

Our dates from Panama are to July 31. It is expected that Gen. Mosquera will be elected the next President of the United States of Columbia. The Congress of Chili had an interesting discussion upon the introduction of religious liberty.

Canada.

The following is the new Canadian Cabinet arrangement: Sir Narcisse Belleau, Premier and Receiver-General; the Hon. John A. McDonald, Minister of Militia, and the Hon. McDougall, Minister of Education. The Canadian Parliament assembled on the 8th.

Another attempt to kidnap George N. Sanders is reported from Montreal. Three of the conspirators have been captured. A detective was offered $10,000 to aid in the execution of the plan of capture. He pretended to agree, but warned Sanders and the police.

71.2009.065.01417

The Weekly Tribune.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 9, 1865.

THE ABOLITIONISTS.

It is said that thirty years since the Rev. Elijah P. Lovejoy was driven out of Missouri because he persisted in occasionally discussing, in the columns of the religious journal he conducted, the moral aspects of Slavery as it existed around him. He was no politician—he favored no party or candidate—he regarded and treated Slavery as one of many moral evils, like gambling, drinking, &c. Driven out of the Slave-Land of Slave Slaves, he removed to its Free neighbor, hoping that there he might quietly serve God and man unassailed. But no—his press was destroyed, his family imperiled, his life threatened, and finally he was murdered unarmed while trying to defend his third presidential press. He was extolled in his person that, whether in a Slave or a Free State, no man could condemn and expose Slavery save at the peril of his liberty and his life.

Not thirty years have since passed, yet Slavery is dead. Long before it died, its many heinous barnacles and its some dull minds with the Union, it made a desperate effort to drag that Union and, failing, perished. Its relics have covered our country with blood-soaked ashes and mourning.

Slavery is dead, but its spirit survives. It is the sole remnant of the Slave-Land of old. The further side of men as clothed in long fur-hidden, it is now attempted to keep the lion alive in a degraded and brutish form, and still possible. They have nothing whereon to hinge but their labor, and this they are determined to sell this for the smallest pittance. They are grossly ignorant; let them be systematically kept in that brutish condition; many of them are lewd and vicious; let them so remain, and they will be good citizens; many are; they have never had any vices in common or in excesses the laws which govern them in their civilization—let them be continued and revised. Such is the attitude toward the Blacks of ever country of the Slave-Land—most of the North and their late Rebel allies in the South. It is not liberal, inhuman, un-Christian, what could be?

Today, it seems to a superficial view that the tide of Slavery and its sympathies is rapidly leaving God's justice out of the account, it would be. There is not one White Abolitionist, in the Slave-Land, or North, that is, every hundred, who is not "down on the nigger." In the principle, there is scarcely a step gained from the policy of personal Negro Bedfuschiers-hood. Nearly all who note or speak at all, talk with the crowd." Courtiers are not necessarily young-headed; they only want their bread well buttered. With the earnest prophets who pleaded the negro, especially among the vulgar, his down, brutish condition.

But there is a substantial difference between the Right Thing and the Wrong Thing. The Right Thing displays and only subject to the Unions; the Wrong Thing, and the Sects in the Unions. It needs but the establishment of the reasonable and moderate principle, that *the rule of the Slave-Land cannot be divide and destroy our country* ought to be accorded as expedient; one slave and have done with it, but to preserve it, to settle the entire controversy properly and on principle and justice and humanity. Only admit that—each being free—a uniformly loyal man should fare as well as another, and the end and end must result as it should.

For our part, we are proud to be numbered with those who, having lived to see our country made wholly Free, include no despairing of emptiness or mental. We are fixed, asking only that the freedom just accorded shall be tried and maintained, and, if so guarded by the votes of those most interested in its preservation. We took not to tempts but to uplift—let it be tried but to heal. We desire a peace based on the principles included in the Declaration, such man's rights as under the protection of every man's interest—a peace which shall evidence to man's right to pursue happiness, and which shall cover the South with school-houses and provide double his intelligence and value of her soil. And such, we gather, is the general feeling of those long known and stigmatized as abolitionists toward those who while they remained slaveholders, were our antagonists, but are now only our enemies.

FEELING AT THE SOUTH.

The Mobile Tribune has a letter from a correspondent of Huntsville, Northern Alabama, (one strongly Union,) who says:

"The political situation here, as in Tennessee and other Rebel States, is a peculiar one. The people are most unalterably and unfavorably conditioned to our Government, and have been for years, by the influence of secession politicians, and, if they could, are forced to submit, they will yet the more strongly and fiercely than ever, if possible, hate the Government. The people are naturally generous, fearless, and, as a general rule, very, very,

The Atlantic Cable.

Dispatches from the Great Eastern to July 28.

Five Hundred Miles of the Cable Successfully Laid.

TWO DEFECTS DISCOVERED AND REPAIRED.

The Signals Good, the Weather Fine and the Prospects Bright.

The Expedition to Reach Heart's Content about August 5.

Detailed Account of the Landing and Laying of the Shore End.

LAYING OF THE SHORE END.

The following telegrams had been received from Valentia concerning the operations on board the Great Eastern, &c.:

VALENTIA, Saturday, July 22.—The shore end of the cable was landed this morning successfully, the weather being beautiful. Connections were made with the instrument room at 12.45 p. m., in the presence of a large concourse of people. The Knight of Kerry, in a few appropriate observations, invoked success upon the undertaking, and, in conclusion called upon Sir Robert Peel, who delivered an admirable address. Three cheers were given for Her Majesty the Queen, and also for the President of the United States. Cheers were likewise given for Mr. A. R. Glass, and Capt. White of the Coast Guard, who has rendered most valuable assistance.

VALENTIA, July 23—Evening.—The paying out of the heavy shore-cable, 27 miles in length, was completed at 11½ o'clock last evening by the Caroline. The splice with the main cable on board the Great Eastern was completed at 4:25 p. m. to-day, and then commenced the paying out from the Great Eastern. The testing through the whole length is perfect. The weather is very fine. H. M. S. Terrible and Sphinx are in company with the Great Eastern.

OPERATIONS ON MONDAY—A HITCH DISCOVERED AND REPAIRED.

VALENTIA, July 24.—A dispiriting message has been received from the Great Eastern, dated 4½ o'clock p. m., announcing some defects of insulation. The mischief is supposed to exist about two or three miles west of the shore-end of the splice, believed to be caused by the Great Eastern pulling on her end of the cable with too much strain before the shore-end splice was properly completed. The Great Eastern remains hove to in lat. 52°, long. 10°, about 80 miles from shore. The Hawk goes away to her to-night, and the Caroline is going to pick up and underrun the splice, and repair the fault. Not the slightest apprehension exists as to the complete and immediate repair of the damage to the insulation. The rest of the cable remains perfect, and even now the signals to the clearing-house are very distinct.

A Liverpool telegram, of July 25, says:

"Up to 1 o'clock yesterday the paying out of the Atlantic Telegraph cable had progressed very favorably, but shortly after that hour the insulation became imperfect, and it at once was evident that a 'hitch' in the cable had taken place about four miles from where the shore end was spliced to the main cable. A steamer was at once sent out, the disarranged portion of the cable 'raked' up, and this morning, at 4 o'clock, everything was safe, and the Great Eastern, which had been hove to for some hours, at once proceeded on her voyage. The land line of the Magnetic Telegraph Company to Valentia was down to-day, but the very latest advices to Mr. Saward of the Atlantic Telegraph Company are to the effect that the paying out of the cable was progressing as well as was anticipated. The sea was comparatively smooth, with scarcely any swell, notwithstanding the recent severe gale, and it was expected the "paying out" on board the Great Eastern would be much quicker than was at first believed. It has been stated that the 'hitch' occurred in consequence of a sudden strain upon the cable. This was not the case. The 'hitch' was caused by the cable becoming, as it were, knotted, or doubled up, more from being slack than taut."

OPERATIONS ON TUESDAY—A FAULT IN THE CABLE DISCOVERED AND CUT OUT.

VALENTIA, Tuesday, July 25—The Great Eastern telegraphs from lat. 52° lon. 12° that a small fault has been discovered and cut out. She is now paying out again, and the signaling is perfect. Weather very fine.

OPERATIONS ON WEDNESDAY—SIGNALS GOOD—THREE HUNDRED MILES OUT AT SEA.

A dispatch from Queenstown per steamship City of Boston, dated July 27, states that the steamship Great Eastern was, on that morning, 300 miles out at sea, paying out the cable successfully. The signals were good and the weather fine.

The following dispatch from on board the Great Eastern to Mr. Saward, London, is of interest:

"TUESDAY, 11 p. m.—150 miles of cable laid.

"12 MIDNIGHT—150 miles run.

"WEDNESDAY, 6 a. m.—200 miles of cable laid. Signals good. All is going on well."

DISPATCH FROM CYRUS W. FIELD.

A private note from Cyrus W. Field says: "We expect to reach Heart's Content, Newfoundland, about the 5th of August."

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.

Special Correspondence of The London Times.

VALENTIA, July 23.

Yesterday morning the first great step in this important undertaking was accomplished by hauling on and the massive shore end up the cliffs at the southwestern extremity of this island, and there successfully laying it from the Caroline out into deep water to a distance of 3 miles at sea. By nearly a fortnight the time has been overpassed when this should have been completed. In part the delay has been due to the overweight and under-power of the Caroline herself, and in part also to the very unsettled state of the weather. The fallacious value of averages has never been more strikingly exemplified than in the weather predicted for all these Atlantic expeditions. The first of all took place in August, during which month it was carefully ascertained by reference to logs and nautical authorities that no wind was to be expected in the Atlantic. Yet at some 300 miles from shore the pitching of the Agamemnon in a heavy wind and sea parted the cable, and thus put an effectual end to both prediction and expedition for that year. In the following year it was attempted in June, during which month bad winds were said to be unknown, and the result of that arrangement was that the Agamemnon was for at least two days in hourly danger of succumbing to one of the worst gales that ever swept the Atlantic, and which culminated on the very day when storms were said to be unheard of—the 21st of June. This time July has been chosen as the period when it never blows "long or strong," and the Great Eastern was to have left here on the 12th of this month. Yet gales of unusual severity have retarded her till now. In the present instance the choice of July seems to have been more than usually unfortunate, inasmuch that it is stated here that last month was the calmest and finest known for years while this month, on the contrary has been precisely the very opposite. To-day, however, all seems to promise fairly, and if everything goes well with the electrical perfectness of the splice to the shore end, the Great Eastern, large as she is, will be out of sight before dusk this evening, 50 miles on her way to Newfoundland. The place chosen for the landing of the shore end on this occasion is different from that selected on the two previous expeditions, and the change is on the whole an improvement. It is one of those deep inlets between the hills and headlands of this iron-bound coast, about a mile long by half a mile wide, with its mouth almost closed against the sea by a ragged, irregular knoll of heath and rock, called Butler's Island. Behind this little island, not much larger than the Green Park, the waters of Foilhummerum Bay, as it is called, are calm and still enough, and the sheer black precipices 300 feet high which form the boundaries of the deep waters are seldom marked with foam. Anything more picturesque than the rugged grandeur of this little bay can scarcely be conceived, with its gaunt dark cliffs, seamed here and there with gaps and rents, like mountains fallen into ruins. In almost every part they have a steepness which is nearly perpendicular, and it makes one equally giddy to look up at or down from them. At the head of the little bay is a rough indication of an earthwork, but only just enough to show what was once its regular outline. This is one of Cromwell's old forts. At its northern extremity toward the sea rises Bray Head, one of the huge savage-looking mountains, which, running out into the sea, double the dangers of this dangerous coast, though, from a landsman's point of view, they are invaluable, adding so much to the stern grandeur of the scene. From the peak of Bray Head the mist is seldom moved, and at its ponderous base the blue waters seldom touch but they are churned into flakes of foam, as the waves keep booming with regular beat against its cliffs, calm or storm, Winter or Summer; against this point—the first land which the great roll of the Atlantic meets—the surge is never quiet. Into this bay so sheltered by the island and Bray Head the Caroline was brought round as early as Friday; but though all was still enough inside the cove nothing could be done beyond it, where amid thick clouds of driving rain a thundering swell came rolling in which the ships could not attempt to meet. Yesterday, however, the day was calm, and, what was better still, the little wind that stirred was off the shore, giving smooth water in Foilhummerum Bay. At 8 o'clock, therefore, the landing of the shore end was commenced. Sir Robert Peel, M. P., the Knight of Kerry, Lord John Hay, Mr. Glass, Mr. Edwards, Dr. Russell, Mr. Barber and Mr. J. C. Parkinson coming down early to witness it. It is curious that of all the large party who came out in the Great Eastern especially to be present at this first ceremonial only four contrived to get across the land in time, and it need scarcely be added that these four were representatives of the press. All others failed to pass through the beautiful mountainous district which intervenes between Glengariffe and Valentia early enough to witness the very thing which they came out to see. The landing of the shore end was begun soon after 8 o'clock, and the sight was as interesting as it was picturesque. From the stern of the Caroline, moored some 600 or 800 yards from shore, an unbroken line of boats was formed to the beach, each filled with a crew of picked boatmen from all the neighboring harbors and inlets. These were under the direction and guidance of experienced "cable men," who in detached cutters and gigs commanded up and down the line. The first few lengths were soon got out, but thence, dragging its ponderous mass along the line of craft was a slow, laborious business, and it only came out foot by foot, though some 300 or 400 powerful men were pulling on it well together. It took nearly two hours to pass it over the string of boats, and by that time all the rugged cliffs were crowded by peasantry, who not only thronged the steep, dangerous sort of zigzag path which gives access to the head of the bay, but were perched about on little jets and points where any foothold was to be gained, and often where their stand was so precarious that it startled one to look up at them. Nor did the interest evinced end here, for the brow of the cliff itself was decorated with extemporized flags made out of little cotton streamers of all kinds, bright-colored shawls, or even pocket-handkerchiefs. Of course these little emblems of the enthusiasm of the island were not calculated to bear a near inspection, but seen from the bay below they gave a wonderful relief of color to its stern dark bands of cliff, and a sort of life and play to the rigidity of rocks which it seemed that earthquakes themselves could scarcely move. As it happened, however, the interest of the islanders was rather prematurely evinced. Not only had the cable to be landed, but quite a mile in excess was to be hauled on shore to pass up the cliff, and across a couple of fields which led to the Telegraph-house, and gave communication through the land lines to London. But no sooner was the first atom of the end of the cable seen near the shore than a wild "Hooroo" arose from those on land who saw it coming. With a contagion characteristic of the people the enthusiasm passed rapidly downward from those on the cliffs to the groups on the winding path, and thence like a current of electricity into the cable boats themselves, the crews of which joined in the shouting, and seeing the end so near the land, and, concluding their work well done, at once proceeded to heave the massive rope into the sea. From boat to boat the first bad example was followed by all until, to the dismay of the cablemen, who could not gain a hearing amid the continued cheers, every fathom up to the stern of the Caroline was thrown overboard. The result of this touching enthusiasm was that every foot had to be underrun, preparatory to the whole operation beginning *de novo*. It took some time to effect this, during which it is but fair to say the Irish were silent and dispirited enough, and in reply to the admonitions of the Knight of Kerry promised to refrain from cheering till at least all was done—a promise which they kept faithfully. When the cable had been underrun, hauled into the boats again, and the shore end really began to come on land, and was stowed away in the gigantic circles at the foot of the cliff, the scene was one of real animation. Numbers of men were in the water up to their waists or shoulders easing the cable over the rocks, while along the steep path up the cliffs was a close row of figures, men and boys, of every rank, from the well-to-do farmer down to the poorest cotter, all pulling at the cable with a will, and, as if in atonement for their first fault of enthusiasm, obeying with silent and almost childlike docility every signal made by Mr. Glass or Mr. Canning as to when they were to haul or slack away. Above them, and dangerously near the edges of the hights, was a fringe of eager lookers on, while the slopes beyond were dotted with bright groups of the country gentry who had ridden or driven in to see the "landing." By 12 o'clock the cable was well up the groove which had been cut in the face of the cliff for its reception, and from this point the work of carrying its massive coils across the meadows to the Receiving House beyond was soon accomplished, and at a little before 1 o'clock the end taken over roads, hedges, and ditches was safely housed in the *sanctum sanctorum*—the testing-room. Here the batteries were at once applied, and showed both conductivity and insulation to the last fathom in the hold of the Caroline absolutely perfect, and no sooner was this all-important fact ascertained than the Hawk took the Caroline in tow, while the rest of the cable was paid out to sea. Amid the most earnest cheers from the crowds both vessels started on their short cruise, and, at the same time in the testing-room of the Receiving House the Knight of Kerry and Sir Robert Peel offered their warm congratulations to Mr. Glass on the success so far achieved. An unfortunate breakdown in the land line to Killarney prevented any communication with London until the evening was so far advanced as to make telegraphing what was done almost useless.

The mere operation of sinking the shore end was easily, though from its enormous weight, slowly accomplished, and at 11 last night signals came through it that all was well, and the end buoyed in about 100 fathoms of water. A steamer was sent round to the Great Eastern yesterday, telling her to hold herself in readiness for an early start this morning. She is expected to be off the buoy outside at between 10 and 11 to-day. Making the splice with the shore end and testing carefully through it will occupy at least six hours, and this last joint of the Atlantic cable once satisfactorily completed her great journey will begin. She is expected to leave at about 5 o'clock this evening. During the time she has laid at Beerhaven the condition of the cable has been perfect. The weather is calm for the present, and on the weather all now depends.

VALENTIA, July 24.

Before this reaches the public the Great Eastern, if all go well, will already have laid some 300 miles of the Atlantic cable, will have passed over the shoal known on the submarine maps as the Irish Bank, and have steadily settled down to her work in some 2,000 fathoms water. Nothing could possibly have been more auspicious than all the circumstances attending her departure, both as regards weather and the mechanical fitness of all the apparatus connected with the process of submerging. During her stay at Beerhaven all the machinery for paying out, under-running, letting go the buoy rope, &c., has been tested and found to answer on board the ship as well as in the factory at Woolwich. The circular guards, called crinolines, to be suspended over the cable tanks, and through the center of which the cable will be paid out, have been fixed, and the contents of three tanks, which have hitherto been only temporarily joined, carefully spliced together as they are to rest at the bottom of the Atlantic. As the cable is to be paid out first from the after tank, and next from the forward, the end of that in the after tank astern has to be joined with the first part of that ahead. For this purpose it has to be taken along the whole length of the Great Eastern's deck under a wooden case, which is firmly screwed down, to protect it alike from accidental or malicious injury, the latter, strange to say, being generally considered the more formidable of the two risks. When the cable is paid out from the aftermost tank, the long "lead," as it is termed, to the forward coil will make this part of the transmission comparatively easy and safe, but passing from the forward to the midship section is only a short distance and this will be the greatest danger of the undertaking. With a stiff wire rope passing out at six knots, or nearly seven miles an hour, its liability to kink in running from one coil to another is something unpleasantly easy, while stopping the speed of the vessel is almost even more dangerous, as it suddenly checks some four or five miles of heavy iron rope in its downward course to the bottom. Almost every accident that has occurred in laying cables has arisen either from passing from coil to coil at speed, or slowing the vessel too much to reduce this danger. The composite order of the machinery of the Great Eastern, which enables her with her paddle-wheel engines to turn at once astern, reduces this danger, however, to as low a risk as possible. During all the time that the vessel has been at Beerhaven the cable has been regularly tested through at least twice a day, and in every instance the signals have been singularly clear and perfect. Beyond all question the condition of the wire is certain to improve, if successfully laid, under the great compression and uniform temperature which the depths of the Atlantic will afford it. Thus, for instance, with the shore end, which was laid on Saturday, the testing on board the Caroline gave only 7,000,000 units, yet yesterday, when it had scarcely been down some 30 hours, this rate had risen from 7,000,000 to 13,000,000 units. The average rate of perfection of the Atlantic cable for the deep sea portion has been 11,000,000 units, so that on being submerged 15,000,000 units may be safely looked for an improvement which ought to make a difference of at least one and a half words a minute in the rate of telegraphing, or, in other words, a gain of £150,000 a year in the receipts of the company. The Great Eastern was warned on Saturday to keep herself in readiness for an early start at day break yesterday to join the Caroline, which had the end of the shore line on board. It may be mentioned that the shore end of the cable, though commenced under the cliffs with what seems a ponderous bar of iron, gradually tapers into a smaller and lighter rope as the depth of water and distance from the shore increases. Under the rocks it is for five miles out 2½ inches in diameter; at 10 miles distance only 2 inches; at 15 miles it is reduced to 1½ inches; at 20 miles to about 1 inch, and at 25 miles of its extreme length it merges into the ordinary size of the deep sea wire, with which it has to be joined. The Caroline laid this end, as we have already described, on Saturday, carefully buoying the last portions of it, leaving some half mile or so on board her decks to form the splice. This operation was completed yesterday. The Great Eastern was off Bray Head at 9 a. m., but at such a distance from the dangerous shore that only those provided with good glasses could make out from the land where the huge vessel lay, under the cloud of smoke which she poured forth, and which reached like a fog-bank across the ocean. The party who started to witness the making of the splice and the final starting left Valentia in the Hawk, the Great Eastern's rapid tender, soon after 9 in the morning. Among those on board were Lord John Hay, Sir R. Peel, M. P., the Knight of Kerry, with his daughters, the Misses Fitzgerald, Capt. White, R. N., Capt. Hamilton, Mr. W. H. Russell, Mr. Edwards, Mrs. Glass, &c. The western extremity of Ireland was reached in about an hour, and soon afterward the magnificent rock that carries the Skellig Light, a wild, stupendous mass of cliff, which, amid deep water, rises from the ocean to a hight of 600 feet, and which the incessant beat of the Atlantic seems to have worn into seams and angry gaps that almost undermine its base. About 15 miles beyond these rocks the Great Eastern was at rest, not moving to the dull, easy swell, though her two guards of honor, the Terrible and Sphinx, were rolling slightly; while the Caroline, with the end of the shore-cable on board, and looking uglier than ever now that she was light and out of water, was especially lively. It is difficult to describe in any but the most matter-of-fact terms the routine process which marked the commencement of this enterprise. It had already begun when the Hawk arrived, and the paddle-box boats of the men-of-war and the cutters of the Great Eastern were filled with cable, which, passing through the paying-out machine astern, was being slowly towed from the great ship to the Caroline. The operation of splicing was one of time and difficulty, for, smooth as the sea had seemed from land, the regular heave of the Atlantic was deep enough. Sir Robert Peel, Lord John Hay, and Mr. Russell managed to get on board the Great Eastern, but with such difficulty that few others were induced to venture on the risk of the undertaking, and still fewer to accomplish it. Soon after 1 o'clock the coils of the deep sea cable were safely wound on board the Caroline, and the work of splicing them at once commenced. This was done by stripping both ends of hemp outside wires and gutta percha for a short distance till the copper conductor of the line was laid bare, and pared down to a fine wedge-shaped point at either end. The connecting conductors were then overlapped in the form known as a "scarf" joint, and firmly bound together with fine threads of copper wire, till the junction was made even stronger than the main portions of the line. The threads and conductor were then soldered together thickly, and strips of soft gutta percha, like bands of brown tape, were wound layer over layer, and their edges closely pressed, so as to form one homogeneous mass, till a certain thickness was completed. Then came a coating of insulating material called Chatterton's Compound, and then again another layer of gutta percha tape, until the whole was inclosed in four rings of the gutta percha and three of the compound. The joint was then immersed in cold water for testing, and, the signals proving perfect, the last protection of hemp and outside wire was added, and the joint sank again into the sea that its perfectness as to conductivity and insulation might be ascertained from the extreme end of the whole length of the cable on board the Great Eastern. It was past 4 o'clock before the last of these tests was concluded, not that it did not test well from the first, but simply because it was intended to exhaust every trial known to electricians before the great journey was begun. All the signals from end to end of the wire came wonderfully distinct into the instrument room of the receiving house at the head of Foilhummerum Bay, and at 4:30 the flags on board the Caroline and Great Eastern were hauled down to show that all was ready. By that time the Great Eastern, which had always kept moving her paddles at intervals had forged ahead of the Caroline some two or three miles, paying out the cable slowly as she went on, and leaving the latter vessel the only float by which one portion of the wire was kept above water. The instant, however, that the flags went down the last fastenings which held it to the Caroline were cast adrift, and with a great splash the final joint of the Atlantic Telegraph and the first 30 miles of its length went down slowly into the blue water and were out of sight. Long before this Sir Robert Peel and Lord John Hay had returned on board the Hawk, which at once steamed away, when the splice was turned adrift to overtake the Great Eastern. This was very easily done, for while the latter was barely steaming 6 knots an hour the former was running 14. As the tender came near the thin, narrow rope of cable could be seen passing over the last wheel astern, and sinking gently into the foam without strain of any kind, as it seemed for a moment or so to float slowly aft before it disappeared under the swell that still kept rolling deeply in. The after deck, sponsons bridge and paddle-boxes of the Great Eastern were crowded as the Hawk came alongside, and it was easy from the distance which the tender held to distinguish the faces of those on board as they waved their hats and cheered. In the midst of this the Great Eastern fired two guns from her bows at 5:30 to mark the commencement of her journey, and Sir Robert Peel, mounting to the little quarter-deck of the Hawk, marked time, while three small but earnest cheers were given by the select company on board to the success of the great enterprise. In return came back a swelling, hearty roar from all on the cable ship, as with the last salute of waving hats and caps and handkerchiefs the tender dropped astern, leaving the Great Eastern dipping slowly but steadily ahead, at the rate of about six knots an hour. Both the Terrible and Sphynx were close at hand, contributing a little, and but a little, to the huge volume of smoke which their gigantic consort spread far and wide over the sea, and which even appeared in the distance to taint the blue mountains of Kerry on shore. As long as signs could be made or hats waved the vessel was anxiously watched, but she soon hid herself in her own smoke, and when the Hawk neared the Irish coast a mere brown cloud in the horizon was all that showed where the greatest ship in the world was steaming away to endeavor to accomplish the realization of an idea even more venturesome and infinitely more important than that which she herself embodies. May she be successful!

News to July 28—500 Miles of Cable Laid.

The steamship Damascus, from Liverpool July 27, via Londonderry July 28, passed Father Point Monday, August 7, en route to Quebec.

At 10 o'clock on the morning of the 28th, the Great Eastern was about 450 miles out from Valentia, and had payed out 500 miles of the cable. The signals were good and the weather fine.

The Newfoundland Cable Hopelessly Injured.

ASPY BAY, Saturday, Aug. 5, 1865.

Mr. L. W. Jerome's yacht, the Clara Clarita, boarded the schooner President, with the steamer Germania's mails, and brought them to this place.

We have succeeded in underrunning and getting on board about three miles of the Newfoundland telegraph cable, after great and laborious exertion.

The cable, however, is so much corroded that we have no hope of repairing it. In underrunning it, it parted thr[illegible].

We ge[illegible]ings of the steamship Great Eastern as yet. WALTER O. LEWIS.

The National Debt.

The official statement of the public debt as appears from the books of the Treasury Department on the 31st of July, shows the amount outstanding to be $2,757,253,275 85, divided thus, viz.: The debt bearing interest in coin is $1,108,662,641 80, on which the interest is $64,521,837 50. The debt bearing interest in lawful money is $1,289,156,545, on which the interest is $74,740,630 78. The debt on which interest has ceased is $1,527,120. The debt bearing no interest is $357,906,969. The total interest, both in coin and lawful money, is $139,262,468 28. The legal tender notes in circulation are as follows:

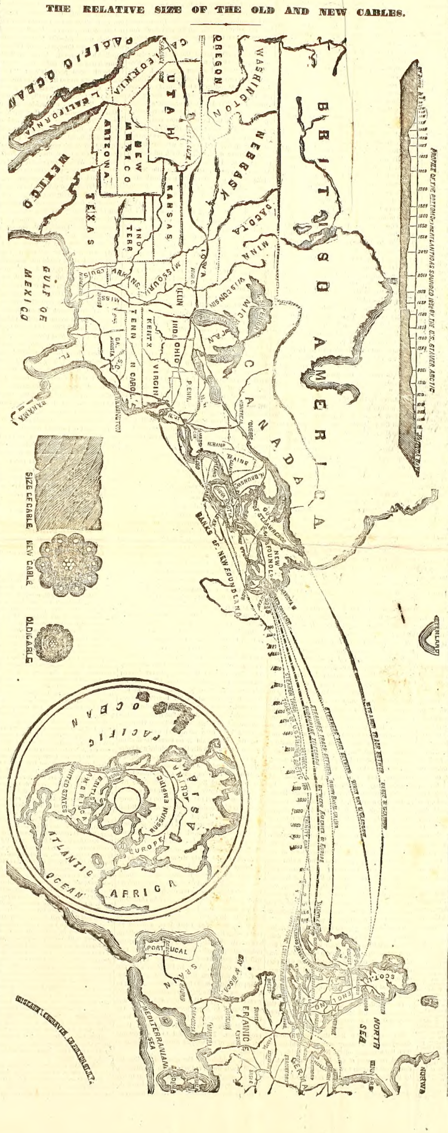
One and two years, 5 per cent notes........	$30,954,230
United States notes, old issue............	472,603
United States notes, new issue............	432,687,966
Compound interest notes, act of March 3, 1863............	15,000,000
Compound interest notes, act of June 30, 1864............	197,121,470
Total legal tenders in circulation..	$675,236,269

The amount of fractional currency is $25,750,000. The uncalled-for pay, requisitions and miscellaneous items of the War and Navy Departments amount to $15,736,000. The amount of coin in the Treasury is $35,338,000, and of currency, $81,402,000. Total amount in Treasury, $116,739,632 50. The statement of the public debt, as appears by the returns and Treasury books on the 31st of July, as compared with that made on the 31st of May, two months ago, shows an increase of $122,000,000 during the intervening period, owing in part to the extraordinary sums required to pay the arrearages due to the army; the entire public debt being $2,635,205,753. The amount of legal tender notes now in circulation is $635,256,009, or an increase from the 31st of May of $26,075,709.

The Bed of the Atlantic Telegraphic Cable.

THE GIRDLE ROUND THE EARTH, SHOWING THE CONNECTION OF THE COLLINS OVERLAND TELEGRAPH WITH THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

THE RELATIVE SIZE OF THE OLD AND NEW CABLES.



The Weekly Tribune.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUG. 10, 1865.

Terms of the Tribune.

DAILY TRIBUNE.

Mail subscribers, 1 copy, 1 year—311 numbers. $10.00

SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

1 copy, 1 year—104 numbers,.......... $4.00
2 copies, do.......... 7.00
5 copies, or over, for each copy.......... 3.00

WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

1 copy, 1 year—52 numbers,.......... $2.00

Address THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

The Semi-Weekly Tribune.

To Post-Offices where there are Clubs for THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, we will send our SEMI-WEEKLY at $3 per year per copy.

To Our Friends.

The welcome return of Peace and the consequent improvement of our Currency enables us to reduce the price of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE. Henceforth, we will receive subscriptions, including renewals, at the following rates:

1 Copy..............$2 5 Copies..............$9
20 Copies addressed to each subscriber..............34
20 Copies to one address..............30

An extra copy will be sent to the forwarder of the cash for a club of ten or more copies at once.

These are barely living prices at the present cost of Paper, &c., with Gold at a premium of 36 to 37 per cent. We will thank our friends who may see fit, to aid in extending our circulation, whether in consequence of this reduction or otherwise.

To Advertisers.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE has a circulation larger than that of any other newspaper, and a large proportion of its subscribers take no other journal. The space in this sheet allotted to advertisements is necessarily limited, so that each has the advantage of being easily seen, and all are generally read with as much interest as news-matter. There is—as those who have tried it know—no advertising medium in the country so cheap, because there is none so profitable, to the advertiser. The paper circulates among the industrial and thrifty classes—the Farmers, Manufacturers, Merchants and Mechanics of the country—and is carefully read by their wives and daughters. It is safe to say that each advertisement in it is read every week by not less than half a million of the most intelligent of the people. He who makes his business, his merchandise or his manufactures known to this immense number, scattered all over the loyal States, cannot fail to do so to his own manifest and great advantage.

Advertisements on the fifth page are $1 50, and on the eighth page $1, a line.

THE ELECTIONS IN TENNESSEE AND KENTUCKY.

Tennessee elected on August 3 eight members of Congress. The Congressional Districts of this State were rearranged by an act of the late General Assembly, passed on June 9, 1865. The whole of the Ist and IId Congressional Districts, and nearly the whole of the IIId lie in East Tennessee, the IVth, Vth and VIth in Middle Tennessee, and the VIIth and VIIIth in West Tennessee. The issue at this election was mainly between the "Union" candidates, who support the Federal and State Governments, including the Constitutional Amendment, and approve of the new Tennessee Franchise law, but are generally supposed to be opposed to Negro Suffrage. The "Conservative" candidates avow their opposition to the entire Emancipation policy of the Federal Government and to the new franchise law of the State of Tennessee. Most or all of them claim, however, to have always been and to be now opponents of secession.

The returns of the election on the 3d inst. are still extremely imperfect, but there is enough to show that Taylor in the Ist District, Maynard in the IId, Stokes in the IIId and Cooper in the IVth, all supporters of the Administration, are certainly elected, as are Campbell in the Vth and Thomas in the VIth, both opponents of the Administration. In the VIIIth the contest was very close, with the chances in favor of Leftwich, Administration. The VIIth District has not been heard from.

The Vth District is the only one from which returns, even approximately full, have been received. Thus far, Carter (Adm.) has 1,374, and George W. Campbell (Opp.) 4,079. This is the Nashville District.

Thus it appears that at least half the new delegation are sound Union men. We are hopeful that Col. Hawkins, the Union candidate in the VIIth District, may be successful.

If the constitutional abolition of Slavery should again become the subject of legislation during the next session of Congress, it may be expected that from four to six of the new Congressmen of Tennessee will coöperate with the Republican majority, though none can probably be relied upon to vote for Congressional acts which will aim at the establishment of equal laws for Whites and Blacks.

The first returns from Kentucky announce a decisive victory of the Constitutional Amendment party in Louisville. Gen. Rousseau has beaten Robert Mallory by a majority which exceeds the most sanguine expectations of the Union party. The vote of Jefferson County, of which Louisville is the capital, was, in 1863: Bramlette, 4,629; Wickliffe, 2,052—majority for Bramlette, 1,577; [illegible] in 1864: Lincoln, 2,066; McClellan, 6,404—majority for McClellan, 4,338. Now Rousseau has received in the City of Louisville, 4,502 votes; Mallory only 709, and a third candidate, Mundy, 121; which gives to Rousseau, over both of his competitors, a majority of 3,672. The election of Rousseau from the Vth District is conceded.

The election of Green Clay Smith from the VIth district is as equally certain. Kenton County, which, in 1864, gave to Lincoln 1,716 and to McClellan 1,374 votes, a Lincoln majority of 342, now gives to Smith about 1,100 majority, and Campbell County, whose vote in 1864 was 1,504 for Lincoln and 1,286 for McClellan, a Lincoln majority of only 218, now gives to the Union candidate about 840 majority. The counties forming this Congressional District gave at the Presidential election of 1864 a small aggregate majority for McClellan, which is more than wiped out by the gains of the Union party in the two counties of Kenton and Campbell.

The latest returns received show that of the anti-Slavery candidates for Congress, Yeaman of the IId District, Rousseau of the Vth, Smith of the VIth, Randall of the VIIIth, and McKee of the IXth District, five in all, are elected; of the pro-Slavery candidates, Trimble of the Ist District, Harding of the IVth, and Shanklin of the VIIth, three in all, are chosen. In the remaining District, the IIId, the result is not yet known.

RETURNING TO LOYALTY.

We note no dissent from the general belief that there is no purpose or disposition to renew the Civil War so lately raging throughout the South. The very few acts of violence against Whites are the work of robbers rather than Rebels. Save that a good many of those who forewarned us that Whites and Blacks can never live in peace on a footing of legal equality are trying to make good their prediction, we consider our country substantially at peace, while the work of restoring to the privileges of loyal citizenship, upon the taking of a certain oath, is proceeding in all the lately Rebel States with ample celerity.

A generous mind will not seek to humiliate those already drinking the bitter cup of discomfiture. Submission disarms a manly foe. We would not wantonly require the vanquished to admit that they were wrong in originating the strife, nor idly impose on them any Shibboleth whatever. They will be more likely soon to perceive the truth if you do not incessantly insist on it.

But there is one point whereon a clear, unequivocal understanding and agreement between North and South, those who stood by and those now returning to the Union, seems indispensable. We allude to the meaning and effect of the oath of allegiance. Let us illustrate by an example:

Gen. Robert E. Lee is a professed Christian, widely esteemed a man of rectitude and personal honor. He was educated at West Point at the expense of the Union, of course taking the oath of allegiance. Joining the Federal Army, he served therein with credit for many years, rising to be Colonel of the First Cavalry. He was the trusted favorite of our Lieut.-Gen. Scott, shared his most intimate counsels, and knew all he chose to know of the secrets of headquarters up to the outbreak of the Rebellion, when he disappeared from Washington, and next turned up in high command and favor in the Rebel camps and councils, where he remained till all was over. A private letter to his sister, written about the time he went over, asserts that he saw no sufficient cause for Disunion, but that, since Virginia had seceded, he felt bound to "go with his State."

Now, we would cast no stone at Gen. Lee nor at any one who stands in like position. We are not now urging that their course has been culpable. We only insist that, if Gen. Lee or any one else so interprets an oath of loyalty to the United States that its solemn promise is not violated by such a course, then we don't want him to swear any more. The old oath never having been violated (according to his view), it is just as good to-day as though it had been resworn last month. Not till it is settled that no State can release a citizen from his obligation of loyalty to the Union, can we feel that there is any validity or sense in swearing ex-Rebels back into citizens. Our political system, as Washington, Madison and John Marshall expounded and accepted it, is, with all its imperfections, the best extant. But if each citizen owes a divided allegiance—if the Union may lawfully require him to fight on one side, while his State, with equal if not paramount authority, commands him to fight on the other—if he may be rightfully court-martialed and shot, let him take which side he may—then our form of government is more vicious and abominable than that of Turkey or fallen Poland. Such a political system as is implied by the theory of the Secessionists deserves alike the scorn of good men and the demolishing judgment of God.

The scope and effect of the oath of allegiance are, to our mind, clear enough. They need no elucidation, no definition, no glossary. We only insist that, if it is to be taken in the sense required by "State Sovereignty," then that oath were far better not taken at all.

DOGBERRY ON AN INQUEST.

William Henry Davenport, a smart young mulatto, married Ellen Louisa something, a comely young Irish girl, and they were living quietly and happily together at Greenwich, Conn., in peace and charity with all men. They had broken no law of God or man; they were earning an honest livelihood, and were not even suspected of any wrong, save the bad taste (according to our notions) evinced by Ellen in accepting a copper-colored suitor.

Such bad taste is a crime in this land of Democratic liberty, though in no other on earth. A gang of the neighboring roughs, headed by a returned soldier, named Chard, undertook, last Saturday night, to break into the dwelling of this unoffending couple, and treat them as their mob instincts should dictate. In doing this, they were resisted by Betsey, wife of Joe and mother of W. H. Davenport, who, after due warning, fired at the rioters, shooting their leader dead on the spot; when the rest absconded. Thereupon, a constable arrested—not any of the rowdies, but their intended victims—who, after due investigation, were necessarily acquitted and set at liberty.

—No, not exactly at liberty, though they were cleared and discharged; for Mr. Philander Button, foreman of the Coroner's Jury, proceeded to arraign Davenport, and read him the following most gratuitous and impertinent lecture:

"While the jury justify you and your mother in this matter, I deem it proper to state that we feel that your conduct in this community has been very improper; that you have done an act, in marrying a white woman and living with her in a house with others of your own color, that tends to excite the strong disapprobation of citizens. We feel that, although there is no law against it, it is a very great impropriety; and we feel that your conduct in other respects among the community is such as to expose you to injury; that you are in imminent danger in Greenwich, notwithstanding all the care and protection which the substantial men of the town, such as are on this jury, can afford and will continue to afford, to the best of our ability, to every man in the enjoyment of his liberty and property. Still you are exposed to imminent danger by your course of conduct—the fact of your carrying a pistol and your keeping a house where persons of both colors resort. If you consult your own safety and the good of the community, you will change your course of conduct. If I were you, I would go away from here. I do not ask you to leave your wife. That is a contract we cannot interfere with. Only the laws of the land can divorce you. But, for your personal safety and for the personal safety of your wife, you should be very careful in what you say and do. If you remain here, avoid having any words with any one. We feel that you have been doing great wrongs in the community. We know some of them, and while we discharge you and your mother from all blame in the act, we wish you to distinctly understand that for some of your proceedings you deserve severe censure, and you had better change entirely your whole course of conduct, and be careful hereafter not to provoke any one, or have any quarrel. My advice to you, as a friend, would be to leave Greenwich. Yet I wish it understood that while you live in Greenwich I shall do everything in my power to protect you, as every other man, in the possession of your house; and any one who comes from outside to assault you must take the penalty. What a fearful and sudden penalty it has been in this case we all see, and it should be a warning to the young men of Greenwich. Be sure that you take these remarks from us in the spirit of kindness."

Dr. Hoyt said that he had nothing to add but to fully coincide with the remarks of Mr. Button. He hoped the prisoner would avoid quarreling.

Davenport—Why, sir, I never had any quarrel with any of them till they attacked me.

—Such proceedings will be read in any civilized country or community with amazement. Here has been a gross, perilous, and utterly inexcusable breach of the peace—a conspiracy to commit burglary and felonious assault on a peaceful, inoffensive family, who are certified to have violated no law whatever. Fifteen or twenty reckless young men are known to have been partners in the crime. Yet not a whisper of rebuke or remonstrance is addressed *to them* by those "substantial men of the town;" on the contrary, everything uttered tends to excuse the criminals and inculpate only their innocent victims! Was there ever a more atrocious incitement to outrage and felony?

Mr. Button's doctrines are worse, if possible, than his exhortations. The State of Connecticut has been by turns under the rule of every party known to our country—Federal, Democratic, Adams, Jackson, American, Republican, &c.—and not one of them all has seen fit to make the intermarriage of persons of different colors a legal offense. This is a fact of the gravest moment. In this age of bulky statute-books, and legislation on all manner of habits, he who obeys all the laws that can be trumped up ought to be commended as a model of loyal, exemplary behavior. But Dogberry—we should say, Button—gravely informs the assailed that, though they have broken no law, they have committed an "impropriety"—that they are exposed to "imminent danger"—that they have "been doing great wrongs" in getting married—and that, as the fit penalty thereof, they—not the rowdies who so lawlessly, wickedly assailed them—ought to "leave Greenwich." This, we infer, is by way of "warning to the young men of Greenwich," one of whom has been guilty of getting shot, though none of them is charged by D. Button, esq., with doing any wrong whatever, though he suggests that, if they attempt to break into a peaceable man's house with intent to abuse and outrage his wife, they must "take the penalty."

Dr. James H. Hoyt of course felt constrained to say ditto to Button, adding his warning that Davenport should "avoid quarreling." Considering all the circumstances, Shakespeare never put into the mouth of any of his fools a remark so preposterous as that. If he had, in Button's "spirit of kindness," counseled William Henry to stop being a nigger and henceforth be White, his exhortation would not have been more exquisitely absurd. We defy the production of his parallel.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The news that a new accident has happened to the Atlantic Cable will be received by the people of the United States with universal and profound regret. The preparations for the great enterprise had been made with such care and caution as to inspire the most competent judges with sanguine hopes for the success of the expedition. These hopes were somewhat moderated by the unfortunate accident which occurred on Monday, July 24; but the prompt repair of the fault and the prosperous progress of the expedition during the latter days of the week, inspired all with new confidence. The disappointment which all who have watched the progress of the enterprise with deep interest now feel, is therefore all the more profound.

The dispatch announcing the new accident merely states that 150 miles of the cable were paid out on Saturday, July 29, and that 700 miles had been paid out altogether, when insulation was lost from causes unknown.

The question now uppermost in all minds, is, whether it is probable that the exact locality of the fault can at once be ascertained and the fault repaired. For an answer to this question, the detailed account, which we give in another column, of the first breakdown of the cable, is of great importance. While this account furnishes another illustration of the countless difficulties and adverse influences against which submarine telegraphy has yet to guard, at the same time it is a very gratifying proof of the thorough preparations for repairing any defects of this kind. By sending currents through the entire length of the cable on board, it was at once discovered that the fault was to be found in the part already paid out. Mr. Saunders, in the telegraph office in Valencia, by aid of resistance coils and the galvanometer, and after repeated minute and delicate experiments, declared the fault to be 11 miles from the point where the Great Eastern lay, a calculation which was found to be entirely correct. An apparatus for fishing up the cable, which the Great Eastern had in readiness for such an emergency, was applied, the cable recovered without any difficulty, the fault discovered to be caused by a perverse bit of wire, the piece of rope containing it cut out, and the cable respliced.

There is nothing in the dispatches concerning the accident which points to any greater difficulties in this new case than in that of the former. As soon as the cessation of insulation was discovered, it could be ascertained in what part of the cable it was to be found, and the previous experience of the Great Eastern would indicate that there will be no difficulty in overhauling the cable.

There is, therefore, ground for hope that the enterprise has not yet failed, and that we may soon hear more encouraging news.

We stated in our last that the amount of money in the Treasury was to be subtracted from the aggregate of the National Debt. The official statement of the Debt now before us shows that this sum had already been subtracted by the Secretary, so that the actual Debt on the 1st inst., over and above the cash on hand, is $2,757,253,275.

MISS BARTON AT ANDERSONVILLE.

We have been favored with the perusal of a private note from Miss Clara Barton, announcing the safe arrival of herself and her party at Augusta, Ga., July 21, on their way to Andersonville. It is stated by telegraph that they have since reached the latter place. When the expedition was at Savannah it was feared that in consequence of the difficulty of transportation, its object might be abandoned for the present, but the devoted energy of Miss Barton and the zealous coöperation of the Government have carried it through, and the graves at Andersonville are to be identified and a tablet placed over each.

The enterprise is one of the most singular of the war. It is by no means the first with which Miss Clara Barton has been connected. During the last four years she has labored untiringly in the hospital and on the battle-fields, and was led by her wide acquaintance among the wounded soldiers to organize a system of correspondence to ascertain the facts regarding missing men in the United States army. The scheme was ingenious and effective, and has relieved thousands of anxious inquirers who had no other means of knowing whether friends were living or dead, sick or well, prisoners or not prisoners. It happened that one Dorence Atwater, a prisoner at Andersonville for the whole eleven months of its prison-existence, saw Miss Barton's list of missing men. He had been paroled and detailed by Wirz, the captain of the prison, as a clerk to record the deaths of the prisoners, and to make monthly and quarterly reports to the Rebel Surgeon-General. Of those records and reports Atwater kept duplicates, and contrived a plan by which he was able to mark on his copies the grave of each soldier whose death was registered. Comparing his records with Miss Barton's lists he found many of the names the same. He visited her, and she was able to notify the Secretary of War that Atwater had in his possession complete rolls of the deaths at Andersonville and the location of the graves. She at the same time urged upon Mr. Stanton that the graves should be every one identified and marked—no other consecration could they need—and that an expedition be sent forthwith to Andersonville to accomplish the work. The Secretary assented with enthusiasm, urging Miss Barton to accompany the mission. She consented, caused thirteen thousand memorial tablets of wood to be prepared, and spite of all difficulties has reached the ground, and is engaged in the task of identifying the graves and putting the true inscription over each. The spirit that inspires her and the consolation which many thousands will draw from the result of her labors are suggested by a sentence which she will excuse us for copying from her letter:

"If it once shall be my privilege to gaze over that crowded field of hidden graves where sleep the 13,000 dead of my country's loved and lost, and witness the fast fading mounds giving place to the lettered tablet which shall tell something of the tale the prison-sealed lips beneath could not utter, and feel that the hallowed earth which covers these remains may yet receive a mother's tear or a sister's kiss, it will be one of the happiest and saddest hours of my whole life."

It is more than private gratitude that is due to such a work so executed. The martyrs of Andersonville are the children of the Republic, who, for the Republic's sake, and by the devilish malice of her enemies endured such deaths of agony as no battle-field ever witnessed. And while no toil nor sacrifice in their honor is too great, what Miss Clara Barton has done for them will link her name with theirs forever.

COX ON COMPROMISE.

The Hon. Samuel S. Cox, who for the last eight years represented the Columbus district of Ohio in the House of Representatives, was last Fall chosen to stay at home by a majority exceeding those of his four successes aggregated. In 1862, he was chosen by 272 majority over Samuel Shellabarger; in 1864, he was beaten 3,169 by that same opponent, whereof 1,879 was piled up on the Home and 1,290 on the Army vote. The poll was the heaviest ever known; Mr. Cox had enjoyed and improved the Franking Privilege for the seven preceding years; he had stumped the district to his heart's content, and is well known as a fluent and popular, if not an able debater. Had his defeat followed Sherman's march and Grant's annihilating victories, it might have been attributed to them; as it was, we can explain it no otherwise than on the assumption that Mr. Cox's politics and votes were condemned by the "sober second thought" of his constituents. And this seems to be Mr. Cox's own conclusion; since he has abandoned the District and State and removed to our City, where he devotes himself, for the present, to law-practice and to the correction of History by means of a semi-biographical, semi-political account of his "Eight Years in Congress," which is soon to be published by the Appletons.

A chapter of this work appears in advance through the congenial columns of *The Daily News*, and is devoted to proving that *the Republicans in 1860–1 would do nothing by way of concession to avert Civil War.* In fact, he seeks to give the impression that most of us actually desired such a War, in order that the Southern Hotspurs might receive the discipline they had so long been courting and Slavery be abolished.

This assumption is groundless. The great body of the Republicans, whether in or out of Congress, deprecated Civil War, and did all that they in honor and good conscience could do to avert it. We cannot here make room for the documentary proofs of this truth; but Mr. Cox will find them carefully summed up in *The American Conflict*, Vol. I., Chapters xxiv and xxv. He will there find recorded proposition after proposition made by Republicans, both in Congress and in the "Peace Conference," which were conciliatory in their spirit and terms, and which ought to have been accepted by the South. We trust he will not divest his work of all historic value by slurring over those propositions. They are vital to a correct understanding of the subject which he professes to elucidate.

Mr. Cox dilates on the admitted fact that the Republicans would not accept the "Crittenden Compromise," so called. But this was in fact no compromise, but a simple surrender of the whole matter in dispute. The South had never seriously claimed more than this sham compromise proposed to give her—a partition of the territories between Free and Slave Labor on the line of 36° 30′. This the North had steadily rejected with emphasis, even while she was intensely Democratic. (See *Am. Conflict*, chap. xiv.) From the outset of our differences, the South and its Northern servitors had been intent on involving the North in a partnership—it seemed to us an iniquitous partnership—of spoliation and partition, which the North steadfastly rejected. The Wilmot Proviso in all its forms, the refusal of the North in 1848–50 to extend the Compromise line indefinitely westward—the Northern repugnance to the so-called Compromise of 1850—were all impelled by this spirit. It was a matter of just reproach and serious embarrassment to us that the South could plausibly say: "You of the North brought slaves from Africa and sold them to us; now you are warring on Slavery, for which your fathers are equally responsible with ours." To this, we made true answer: "Our fathers could not, if they would, prevent the residence among them of slave-traders, while their British sovereigns upheld those traders and shared their godless gains; but we stopped their career very soon after we acquired power to do so and drove out Slavery from among us. And now, warned by your reproach, we shall be careful not to incur more of it. We will not unite with you in devoting more territory to Slavery, and will not be bribed to do so by whatever seeming equivalents. We will not consent to legalize Slavery on another square mile of territory." On that platform, the Republican party was formed; on that platform, the Presidential contest of 1856 was fought and lost, and that of 1860 fought and won. And, when we had thus fairly achieved power by solemnly promising the People that we would use it to prevent any extension of Slavery over a single rood of free soil, Mr. Cox and his party turned upon us and said, "Consent—nay, not merely consent, but actively coöperate—to legalize and impregnably fortify Human Bondage throughout 300,000 square miles of our present Territories, with all that may henceforth accrue to us from Mexico, Central America and Cuba, or those whom you and we know to have long plotted and schemed for Disunion will go ahead with Secession, and *we will accuse you of having provoked and goaded them to do so.*" Such was the attitude of Messrs. Cox & Co. in that memorable crisis; such is the position which he is now laboring to justify. We brand the exaction which he conspired to make of us as unfair, unjust, ungenerous—one that he and his had no right to make, and which they ought now to be heartily ashamed of. It was a deadly assault on the fundamental requirement of political morality—that a party in power shall be governed by the principles which it professed and proclaimed when seeking power. There never was a moment when the Democratic party would not have scouted such a demand with execration, insisting on fighting out the controversy when in office on the line which it maintained when out of power. And in that it would have been clearly right.

FROM MONTANA.

A Brief History of the Country—Discovery of the Mines—First Experiments—Bannack—The Richest Localities—Topography—Principal Steamers—Absence of Capital—The Bummers of the Mines—Advice to Capitalists.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

VIRGINIA CITY, Madison Co., Montana Territory, May 2, 1865.

I am not positive as to what circumstances first led to the discovery of the mines of this region, but believe it had long been suspected that there were mines here, perhaps from hints dropped by old mountaineers and trappers; at any rate, about three years ago, parties from California and Colorado simultaneously arrived here and found gold. The first diggings of any magnitude were at Bannack, about 75 miles west of this place, but some mining in a small way was first commenced in Deer Lodge Valley, on the western slope, and on the Bolder Creek on this side of the mountains, before the Bannack mines were discovered. These, of course, were then abandoned for those; but the Bannack mines not being extensive, "*prospectors*" started in all directions, seeking for new diggings, which led to the discovery of this locality called Alder Gulch, or Creek, upon which stands this city, with Nevada some two miles below, and still below that, two or three miles, is Junction City, while at the head of the Creek is another *camp* called Summit City. [All places where mining is carried on are called in mining phrase "camps," and by a general Western rule, all or any small cluster of huts are cities.] The great wealth of *this* locality cannot be questioned; but for some time in the beginning of last season it was believed that Bannack and this were the only two places where gold in any quantities was deposited, with the minor exception of Bivin's Gulch, about 9 or 10 miles north of here; great disappointment to the swarms of emigrants who crowded into the country early last season was the natural consequence of this, at that time, universal belief. Lodes were then but little suspected of being here, none having been found, save at Bannack, of any consequence, until near Midsummer, when the belief began to obtain that Lodes, after all, would constitute the real wealth of the country. Some fine ones had been found on the Bolder mentioned above, others on the Rattlesnake, a tributary of the Beaver Head River, and others, also on Mill, Ram's Horn and Indian Creeks, tributaries of Stinking-Water Creek. Then commenced the *furore* for lode discoveries, and the whole country was soon swarming with *prospectors*, who early succeeded in finding some of the best lodes of gold and silver in different localities, that have yet been found *anywhere*. These are on Prickly Pear Creek, a tributary of the Missouri, Willow Creek a tributary of the Madison River, and Warm Springs on or near said Creek, and Summit Valley District, at the head of Deer Lodge Valley on the Western Slope of the mountains; and in addition to lode discoveries there have been quite recently found some of the richest gulches and *placer* diggings yet known perhaps in this or any other country, and in great abundance; these are on both sides of the mountains. The richest, perhaps, are on this, or on the eastern side, and are principally on gulches and creeks running into Prickly Pear; some twelve or fifteen of them, great and small, with an average much richer than even Alder Gulch, it being no uncommon thing to get over $100 to the pan of dirt; some have gone as high as $150 to the pan. The other *discoveries* are on the other side, in Deer Lodge Valley, and are known as Silver Bow diggings, being on Silver Bow, or Upper Deer Lodge Creek, which flows down from the Summit Valley District, mentioned above; German Gulch, which runs into Deer Lodge Creek and Little Black-foot Creek which also runs into Deer Lodge, some miles below, all of which are known to be good.

I will now try to give you some idea of the topography of this region, which will render the foregoing perhaps a little more intelligible; taking the head of the Missouri River, or the junction of the "three rivers," as it is here frequently called as a starting point. Here stands the city (?) of Gallatin, just at the junction of the Jefferson, Madison and Gallatin Rivers. These, as is well known, form the great Missouri River, which from this point runs due north some eighty miles before it turns to the east. The Jefferson is the most westerly, the Madison the middle, and the Gallatin the most easterly; these two last rise on the same "water-shed" that separates them from the waters of the Yellow Stone River, and so, also, does one of the tributaries of the Jefferson—the Stinking Water, which receives Alder Creek. The other branches of the Jefferson rise in the main chain of the Rocky Mountains, the largest and longest of which is "Big Hole;" this river interlocks many miles with some of the heads of the Columbia River, and is, in fact, the main branch or head of the Missouri; although Lewis and Clark, I believe, named the Beaver Head stream as the principal head. This stream—Beaver Head—runs in many places nearly parallel with and not more than four miles from Big Hole, but it is the smaller stream of the two. The City of Bannack is on a tributary of Beaver Head, called Grasshopper Creek, and some fifteen miles below, it also receives Rattlesnake Creek, and some fifteen or twenty miles above it takes the waters of Horse Prairie Creek, above which it is called Red Rock Creek. The first lodes of any magnitude after those at Bannack were found on the Rattlesnake, among the discoverers of which was our present delegate to Congress, Col. McLean, who is, I believe, largely interested therein.

I have no doubt of the vast wealth of this territory, both mineral and agricultural, nor are its mineral resources even approaching a full development. The two great drawbacks or obstacles to its progress in that direction are, first, the absence of capital to test and prove our lodes; and, secondly, the strong probability, nay, absolute certainty, that capitalists will be so infernally *bitten* and robbed by a class of fellows—the *fungus* growth of all mines—who are determined to make a living, and fortune if they can, by their wits, instead of their labor, that it will for a time keep capital out of the country. These are the real "*bummers*" of the mines, and are composed of all sorts of men, all the *professions* furnishing a very liberal quota. These fellows are all owners of what they call "*feet*"—no matter what their *feet* consist of, whether granite, lime, stone or quartz ledges; anything that may be brought in to them by the swarms of ignorant *nincompoops*, whom they can hire *cheap* to go out "prospecting" for lodes, nine tenths of them not knowing quartz from any other rock; and this "*wild-cat*" trash will be the very first that will find its way to market, with no want of *puffing*. And now, right here, in this connection, I would give a word of warning and caution to your eastern capitalists. Tell them to buy nothing purporting to be lode property from this Territory on the recommendation of *anybody* but their own proper and intelligent agents, sent out here expressly for *correct* information. Such agents will most assuredly see lodes which for richness, in my opinion, cannot be surpassed on earth. As the country develops, you may expect to hear from me, provided this sample should meet your approbation; but my other notices will, of course be shorter. In this I have said nothing about the Yellow Stone country, on the east and south of this point, nor the Bitter Root, on the western slope, for the reason that there have been no mines of importance yet found in either section; but there doubtless will be before long.

OLD GOTHAMITE.

THE CANADA GOLD FIELDS.

Their Richness, Accessibility, Health and Cheapness of Development.

From Our Special Correspondent.

QUEBEC, July 19, 1865.

THE SEIGNOIRE OF RIGAUD VAUDREUIL.

Of necessity this letter will be chiefly about gold. In my last I threatened a visit to the Seignoire of *Rigaud Vaudreuil*, the old patrimonial estate of the De Léry family, and the most famous of those tracts in this province, which are beginning to excite the serious attention of capitalists. It lies about fifty miles south-east of Quebec, and is a solid parallelogram in shape, nine miles by twelve in size, and consequently containing 108 square miles, which gives it a larger extent than the original area of the District of Columbia. The Chaudière River divides it exactly in halves, and it is on this stream and its tributaries that the gold is chiefly found.

OUR JOURNEY OUT.

The accessibility of the De Léry property is shown by the fact that my companion and myself left Quebec at 9 o'clock a. m., and traveling in an ordinary two-horse carriage, with an ample interval for dinner, reached our destination at the center of the Seignoire before 6 o'clock the same evening. For the first eleven miles after crossing the St. Lawrence, we had a good macadamized turnpike; for nineteen more, to St. Mary's, a fair country road, and for the remainder, a nice thoroughfare up the Chaudière Valley, too good to justify any complaint. Over the whole of this route a mail passes every day, and the local travel, mostly in the funny one-horse and two-wheeled carts of the *habitans*, is very large. These vehicles seem as convenient as they are unique, and are used very freely by both sexes. When not encumbered by heavy loads they are often whirled along by the little Canadian horses which draw them at a rate of speed which would do no discredit to our Bloomingdale road.

St. Mary's is a French village located on the Chaudière, thirty miles from Quebec, and is the present home of the Seigneur De Léry, who resides in an antique and pleasant Seignoral mansion, such as are common in this region. Here are churches, stores and inns, and at one of the latter we obtained a dinner not remarkable for style or variety, but meritorious from neatness and abundance. For companions we had two parties of gold-seekers, both of which had prospected pretty freely, and with such success as determined them to invest money and labor in the enterprise. Several were old Californians, whose experience was made of great value, and who did not hesitate to say that the inducements offered in the Canadian mines were superior to the average of those in the Golden State.

Our after-dinner-ride from St. Mary's, bating a terrific thunder-storm at the very close, was charming. Instead of the rugged and barren region we had expected to find, desolate in rocky fastnesses, we were continually delighted with scenes of Canadian beauty, and impressed with the strangeness of a mineral district existing in the midst of fertility and an agricultural population. Abundant cottages the whole way attested the fact of a community amply sustained by the products of the soil, and the wonder increased how such mineral wealth as was reported in nearly all the hills and valleys of the Seignoire could so long have remained undeveloped in the immediate presence of so numerous a population. This problem was afterward clearly solved by the knowledge we gained of the character of the people, the tenure by which the lands are held, and the peculiar complication of titles growing out of mixed French and English law and Seignoral and patent rights.

BARBEAU.

Our specific destination was the hostel of Louis Barbeau, who lives at the very center of the Seignoire, and well entertains those whom his limited house will allow him to accommodate. Barbeau is a character, and cannot be passed over without notice. A *habitan*, born in the Seignoire, his early manhood was spent in Maine; and acquiring a fair knowledge of the English language to aid remarkable natural powers, he has become a sort of magnate among his countrymen, and has attained to a position of very considerable credit even in the city of Quebec. With a burly form, a full voice, and a keen eye, he joins a genial disposition and a natural shrewdness that amounts to sagacity. He even holds a commission as Justice, and his opinions are as readily taken for law by his neighbors as are those of men more learned in the technicalities of statutes. We were welcomed by Barbeau with a cordiality too hearty to be simulated, and the graceful courtesies of his eldest daughter, Virginia, whose isolation has not prevented her acquiring the English language and the intelligence and manners of a lady, told largely on the sensitive nature of my comrade, as his farewell, I will remark *en passant*, afterward attested conclusively.

GILBERT RIVER.

This is the stream most noted for its mines, and the

[illegible]e where most prospecting has been performed. It is a tributary of the Chaudière, into which it runs near the southern limits of the Seigneurie. (It should be understood that the course of the Chaudière is nearly north-west, and its mouth a few miles above Quebec.) Here the great nugget was found in 1863, and here various companies have assumed a right to work, and are now extracting gold in paying quantities. To the Gilbert our attention was first directed.

We traversed three or four miles of rough ever-green country before reaching the scene of labor, only pausing on the road at a small creek where quartz was to be seen, long enough to discover unmistakable evidences of gold, and to find a piece of rock containing the precious metal visible without the aid of a glass. On the Gilbert we found a good deal of industry. The old works were of the rudest description, as the efforts had been aimed altogether at securing immediate returns from the alluvial deposits; but, still, it soon became evident that even this wasteful system was productive of rich payment to the miners.

It was about noon when we arrived, and the laborers were clearing up the morning's work in preparation for dinner. In one pan we judged the gold to be worth about six dollars, and in another we called it eight, though the scales afterward proved it to exceed ten. A small cripple, who daily followed the miners with his pan, crawling on his hands, and working over their refuse, makes good wages, and that morning had taken out what was worth half a dollar—a companion having done considerably better. A day or two before the morning's work of one of the parties before us—three or four persons—had been worth sixty dollars. A woman had this morning made a dollar. When it is understood that the Government and the owners of the mining right here claim percentages on all the gold taken out, it will readily be seen that there exists every motive for the miners to *conceal* rather than exaggerate the extent of their profits.

That the work of development is commencing here in a more earnest way is quite evident. Many shafts are going down, and one party is constructing a flume and dam at considerable expense. Yankee capital and enterprise have at last been practically attracted to the spot, and it is safe to say that the operations hereafter will be conducted with more skill and sagacity than ever before.

THE DES PLANTES.

This stream is on the same side of the Chaudière, but on the opposite or northern edge of the Seigneurie. Here the prospecting has been even more irregular than on the Gilbert, and the practical returns less, but those oldest in local experience, and best qualified to judge, believe it to be the most valuable stream. We saw some specimens of the gold which, for brilliancy and fineness, cannot be excelled. It is here that the Poulins have done the great bulk of their labor, with strikingly rich results, just working carelessly from time to time, *and always having gold to sell.*

In the Report of Lord Elgin, made to the Secretary of State in 1853, he says: "A considerable quantity of gold was extracted in my presence from the gravel on the banks of a small stream called Des Plantes, which runs into the Chaudière." And the proofs of its richness could be largely multiplied had I the necessary space.

THE GENERAL EVIDENCES.

Before closing this desultory sketch I must state the chief reasons which have convinced me of the existence in the Seigneurie of *Rigaud Vaudreuil* of large deposits of gold:

1. Its presence has been known there for years; the Royal Patent by which it is conceded by the Crown to the De Léry family having been granted as long ago as 1846.

2. Those who have been longest acquainted with the tract, and examined it the most closely, are the most confident of its great value. Eminent among them is Thomas Glover of England, one of the heaviest and most successful merchants of Quebec, and a man of thoroughly practical mind, whose health and tastes have led him to frequent and critical personal explorations, and who does not hesitate to stake his reputation for judgment upon the result.

3. Wherever scientific examination has been made the report has been favorable. Witness the testimony of Sir William Logan and of Professors Hodge and Blake, all of whom find there abundant evidences to the same effect.

4. The willingness of capitalists to increase their investments after having tested the quality of the adventure. This is proven by the works now constructing even by parties who have but a feeble title to the gold which they are extracting.

5. The fact that all the *habitans* in that region always have a little gold for sale. Cautious as are these people, on account of the royalty claimed by the Crown, yet immense amounts of the crude gold continually find their way to Quebec and into the hands of dealers to whom the traffic has become a regular source of income. Is not this test most absolute and convincing?

THE ADVANTAGES.

Granting that gold exists in the Seigneurie as claimed, it becomes the richest field on the face of the globe for the miner and the investor.

The reasons are obvious.

1. Its exceeding accessibility—distant only two or three days from New-York, and this time being capable of diminution, by proper railway connections, to twenty-four hours.

This advantage, strongly contrasting with the remoteness of California and Australia, enables the miner to enter upon the realization of his profits without any great preliminary outlay, and the capitalist to personally superintend the expenditure of his money, and at all times to investigate the condition of his property.

2. The great economy of working. Labor is here worth from 60 cents to $1 per day, and provisions and materials of all kinds are in proportion. The most superficial comparison of those prices with those of all other gold mining regions, with great resulting economy in the erection and repair of machinery, exhibits here an advantage absolutely startling.

3. On health. Perhaps no part of the world gives superior assurance of health. Relieved from the terrible exposures and privations which pioneers are compelled to undergo in savage and uninhabited mountain regions, the laborer need no more hesitate to engage in mining in Canada than work on a farm in New-York.

4. The title. Wherever this is once clearly invested it is *perfect.* Unlike the titles of mines in the United States, these, where the parties exercise the necessary precaution, may be made absolute and unconditional.

As soon as the legality of the Royal Patent of the De Lérys, now feebly disputed, shall have been affirmed by the Courts, the security of investment will have become so great in the whole Seigneurie as to satisfy the scruples of even English investors; and even now a full third of the tract is relieved from all doubt.

THE KENTUCKY ELECTION.

Estimated Majorities by Districts—Four Carried for the Amendment—Three Pro-Slavery—Two Doubtful.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, August 9, 1865.

The Union Press makes the following estimates of Congressional majorities:

Ist District.—Trimble, Democrat, 3,000 majority.

IId District.—Yeoman, Union, is probably elected.

IIId District.—This District is also close. The chances are even between Lowry and Grider.

IVth District.—Harding, pro-Slavery, 3,500 majority.

Vth District.—Rousseau, pro-Amendment, 1,500 majority.

VIth District.—Smith, pro-Amendment, 800 majority.

VIIth District.—Shanklin, pro-Slavery, 8,000 majority.

VIIIth District.—Randall, pro-Amendment, 4,000 majority.

IXth District.—McKee, pro-Amendment, 4,000 majority.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, August 9, 1865.

Gallatin County, official. For Congress, Ward, 337; Smith, 253.

PADUCAH, Wednesday, August 9, 1865.

The Democratic ticket is elected throughout the entire first district, and Mr. Trimble gets 6,000 majority for Congress.

THE LATEST NEWS OF THE CABLE.

AN OMINOUS ACCIDENT.

Seven Hundred Miles Payed Out and the Cable Becomes Silent.

Our previous advices about the progress of the Atlantic Telegraphic Expedition were up to July 28. But the following is a fuller account of the operations on Wednesday and Thursday.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 26.

The advices received from Valentia on the 26th, were of the most satisfactory nature. The knot in the cable on board the Great Eastern was discovered before that portion was paid out. So far as the "paying-out" apparatus is concerned, everything has worked well on board the big ship, and the latest telegrams from Mr. Glass, who is on board the Great Eastern, state that at 9:50 a. m. they were 150 miles from land; but that by 6:50 a. m. there had gone over the rollers at the stern, more than 150 miles of cable. Considering that the Great Eastern has only about 700 miles of spare cable on board, if the general dip is equal to that since the vessel left Valentia, it is just possible that by the time she sights Hope Harbor there may be a considerable length wanting. We hope, however, although she was only going at the rate of two and a half to three miles per hour, that as soon as her paddles recover from their "drowning" and the general position of the hull is relieved of the "sagging" weight, she will, provided that everything works well on board, run a clear course of about six and a half miles an hour. It is as well to remind our readers that when the Great Eastern sailed from Portland, there were barnacles, about the size of a man's fist, and sea-grass a yard long, attached to her bottom.

The following telegram was received by Reuter's Telegram Company (Limited) from Mr. A. R. Glass, Managing Director of the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company:

VALENTIA, July 26—6:35 P. M.

"Two hundred miles of cable were paid out from the Great Eastern at 3 p. m. to-day. All well.

"The Hawk has returned here. The Great Eastern picked up 11 miles to the fault in the cable, which was caused by a piece of wire being driven quite accidentally into the core by the paying-out machinery. Capt. Gilpin reports that the picking up gave great satisfaction to all on board the Great Eastern. The fault was localized most accurately by Mr. Saunders (electrician). Capt. Gilpin also reports that the process of paying out was being perfectly executed."

THURSDAY, JULY 27.

The latest reports received from the Great Eastern on the 27th were eminently satisfactory, and as the steamer becomes gradually lighter, owing to her consumption of coal and the paying out of the cable, she is able to use her paddles with more effect, for the screw is useless, owing to the fact that the cable has to be paid out over the stern. The calmness of the sea was disturbed by several squalls, which made a nasty tumbling sea, causing some slight diminution in the speed at which the cable was being paid out. Fortunately, the steering of the Great Eastern becomes easier as she gets lighter amidships, and she is now much more manageable in bad weather than when she started from the Nore. At 9:50 a. m. she was 300 miles from the place where the shore end was spliced to the main cable, and as one of the chief features in laying the cable this time is the curtailment of space, it is feared that, in spite of all anticipations to the contrary, there will be a considerable length of cable required when the Great Eastern reaches Hope Harbor, her destination on the other side of the Atlantic. Although the Great Eastern was 300 miles out at sea at 9:50 a. m. on the 27th, she had paid out 300 miles of the cable at 5:50 a. m. The insulation throughout was perfect, and it is hoped that in a few days the cable will be run out with a very much smaller allowance of slack.

FRIDAY, JULY 28—550 MILES PAID OUT.

All was going on well with the Atlantic telegraph. The latest telegram from the Great Eastern at the closing up of this summary was dated 4:50 p. m. on the 28th, and announced that 550 nautical miles of cable had been then paid out, that signals were perfect and all was right.

SUNDAY, JULY 30—INSULATION LOST.

LIVERPOOL—via Queenstown.

Seven hundred miles of the Atlantic cable was paid out—150 yesterday—when insulation was lost. Cause unknown. Further particulars had not transpired.

Newspaper Accounts.

Correspondence of The London Times.

THE FIRST BREAK-DOWN OF THE CABLE.

VALENTIA, July 27, 1865.

At last the mystery of the break-down of the cable is known in all its details. The master of the Hawk, which returned here this evening, having left the great ship last night, brings full particulars, both of the extraordinary nature of the accident, and the still more curious manner in which it was discovered, its place ascertained, the cable hauled in, and the piece cut out. When about 80 miles off land, with dead calm weather, the ship going six knots, and the cable, we are told, running out as softly as a "silk rope," the usual test signals were being sent through, when suddenly both those to and from the shore gave most serious indications of many insulation. [illegible] on this discovery. The connections of the instruments were carefully re-examined, and the most rigid exactness observed in the final tests. All gave the same result, and, what was a still more certain and ominous proof, the return currents from Valentia showed an equal loss. Notice was instantly given to Mr. Canning and Capt. Anderson, and the speed of the Great Eastern, which was then in 300 fathoms, was reduced to almost a standstill. It must be remembered that all these signals were sent and received through the whole length of 2,300 nautical miles, or about 2,700 statute miles of wire. Valentia was instantly communicated with, and the whole electrical staff under Mr. DeSanty set to work to ascertain by resistance tests whether the fault was in the ship or in the 80 miles that had been paid out. Trials of so delicate a nature and of such vital importance to the success of the undertaking were, of course, conducted with the most vigilant caution, and the calculations based upon their data made and remade to insure certainty. The result of all was a unanimous decision that the fault was not on board, but in the 80 miles of submerged wire. When this decision had been arrived at, the cable was at once cut on board the Great Eastern, and the length under water tested by Mr. Saunders. With wonderful skill his tests at once "localized" the spot where the fault existed—11 miles from the stern of the ship, and within a quarter of a mile from where it actually was. Instantly preparations were made for getting the Great Eastern round, and employing the winding-in apparatus fixed forward specially to be used in case of such mishaps. It was hoped, of course, that its use *would* never be required, and very many believed that whether required or not, it would never accomplish what it was intended to achieve. The result proved the fallacy of both hopes and fears. The severed portion of the cable was passed into this machine, and the Great Eastern steaming back over the rope's course, the work of reeling-in at once began. The cable came up with singular ease. The strain on the dynamometer of the machine never exceeded 18 cwt., which was nothing to a cable guaranteed not to break under 7 tuns, and equal, from its specific gravity, to supporting 11 miles of its weight in water, or through a deeper sea than soundings have ever yet found in the world. As we have said, within a quarter of a mile of the spot indicated by Mr. Saunders, the fault was found; and nothing can more strongly indicate the endless perils with which successful submarine telegraphy is beset than the trivial and almost unavoidable accident which had caused it.

As the lengths of wire of 100 or 150 miles were manufactured at Messrs. Glass & Elliott's, they were taken down in barges and coiled away in the tanks on board the Great Eastern. Each as it arrived was of course spliced up to that which had preceded it, and this was often done in the tanks themselves. The operation of splicing not only means joining the conductor, but also joining the outside wires, the junction of the latter being made at different lengths—the bits of wire cut out being thrown away. It seems, however, that one of these atoms of wire, about two inches long, and as thick as a stout darning-needle, fell on the coil unnoticed—as, indeed, who would notice it, or for a moment think of the consequences which its disregarded presence in such a spot might surely occasion? The weight of the layers of cable laid above this fragment—as insignificant as a shaving in a carpenter's shop—pressed it firmly into the tarred hemp which forms the outside covering of the cable. To this it adhered. While in the tank it did no harm, but when this portion came to be paid out, the small diameter of the eight leading wheels which give access to the paying-out machine, and the weight of the jockey pulleys over these which keep the rope in its place, bent the stout iron wire so sharply that it passed between the hemp, pierced the gutta percha through at least two or three of its four folds, and there remained. In this state it was found, and instantly recognized as a piece of wire from a splice joint. A short length of cable was at once cut out, a new splice made, vigilantly tested, and gradually sunk. When on the bottom it was again re-tested for some hours, and the signals were shown to be absolutely perfect.

During all this time the Great Eastern remained quietly hove too. The sea was calm, and even the throbbing swell of the Atlantic had died away into the mere undulation of a wave. The motion in her, therefore, was barely perceptible to the feeling, and could certainly not be detected by the sight, save by watching the little arc of a circle which her topmasts now and then described. The whole accident caused a delay of nearly 24 hours, during which the drift of the vessel was almost nothing. Here it is generally regarded as a most gratifying fact, and one auguring well for the success of the attempt, that not only can a fault be discovered at once, but its place indicated, the cable hauled in again, and the piece repaired or cut out. This evening signals were received from the Great Eastern which report all well. She was then more than 200 knots from land, going into 1,000 fathoms of water. The cable was paying out at the rate of nearly seven knots an hour, and the signals to the shore, both for paying out and messages were as clear as if only sent from two miles' distance. The strain on the dynamometer in sinking the rope was less than 14 cwt., owing to the high specific gravity of the cable; or, in other words, the bulk of its tarred hemp has sufficient buoyancy to balance and almost keep up the weight of its copper conductor and outside iron wires. Before 12 hours more are out the Great Eastern will have run into 1,500 fathoms, when if any mishap occurs she will have to bring back her own intelligence, for no signals under such circumstances can reach her. From this time forth, therefore, the public must depend on the messages forwarded from the vessel itself, and, when these messages cease, will be at liberty to conjecture with as much wildness as to the cause as all here did when the atom of wire discovered on Monday put an end to communication with Valentia. The compression of the water and unvarying temperature of the Atlantic are already improving the miles that have been sunk, and, if all should happily go well, the wire will continue to improve to the last fathom.

The Caroline leaves here to-morrow. It would be impossible to over praise the courage and self-devotion of her officers and crew, who on that stormy Tuesday night when the Great Eastern was almost towing her under water, and when the cutting of the tow-rope would have at once relieved her, deliberately resolved to hold on to the last, and risk anything rather than delay the expedition. It is not often that such thorough "pluck" is shown on board a vessel when the men on deck at the wheel are up to their waists in water. When it occurs, it is merely justice that it should be recorded, and, as far as endurance and determined courage are concerned, few have more contributed to the success of the Atlantic Telegraph than the officers and crew of the Caroline.

The Atlantic Telegraph.

The late news by the Cuba is most damaging, and that too at a moment when the nation stood upon tip-toe, looking East for the rising sun.

By the Damascus at Father Point, up to July 29, 12 m., 500 miles of cable had been payed out, and the Electric Current was good. By the Cuba, via Queenstown, July 30, 150 miles additional had been payed out, making in all 650 miles. This brings us up to July 30. Another dispatch says that 700 miles had been payed out.

If this last statement be true the connection must have continued for a further period of eight hours, unless the day ended at midnight. In that case the accident must have occurred at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 30th. No account of the accident could possibly be known, except on board of the Great Eastern. We might as well expect the man struck dead by lightning to tell the cause of his death as to look for an explanation of the misfortune through the Cable after it ceased to breathe.

The current flowed up to the last moment, consequently the last pulsation marked its death.

The cable must have been perfect as payed out, otherwise no dispatches could have passed through. At one moment all is right; the next the current fails. The last end of time which marked a perfect current, also up to that point marked a perfect cable; and the first moment at its beginning without a current marks the spot where the defection exists, and that must be on board of ship or between the ship and the bottom of the ocean.

Having found the place, can the damage be repaired? This depends on the ability of the cable to support itself in the attempt to raise it.

The cable is intended to be equal to a strain of seven tuns.

Should the damage be repaired it cannot take long to accomplish it. If the effort fails it is reasonable to suppose that the ship will return to Ireland and underrun the cable from the shore end, and, if sufficient be found perfect, with that on board of the ship, to reach Newfoundland, a splice would be made, and another attempt to accomplish this great enterprise.

The news is damaging and will disappoint our citizens, but yet it is neither final nor fatal.

In laying the old cable, on one occasion, for more than three hours no current could be obtained. Yet the trouble was found, and the cable landed, although eventually unsuccessful in its working.

We have only to wait a few days at most, and then we shall know all.

GOVERNMENT CHARITIES.

Official Report of Gen. Fisk.

The following report has just been forwarded to Washington:

"WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS, DISTRICT KENTUCKY, TENNESSEE AND NORTHERN ALABAMA. NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 31, 1865.

"GENERAL—I have the honor, through you, to call the attention of the Government to what appears to me to be a great and increasing evil, and to earnestly recommend that prompt and energetic action be taken. I refer to the large issues all through the Southern States of rations to the masses in certain districts, without proper evidence of destitution and worthiness. I have made careful inquiry into this very important subject, and have personally investigated a large number of cases. I am quite sure that the Government is being immensely swindled by many of the recipients of its bounty, and at the same time is, to an alarming extent, fostering institutions for the promotion of idleness, vagrancy, pauperism and crime.

"A radical reform in the method of distribution should speedily be inaugurated. The cost to the Government of the subsistence issued is no small item. The evil resulting from the injudicious distribution of the [illegible] much experience in the distribution of charities, especially in large cities, uniformly testify that the most clamorous for relief are generally the least entitled to it. Patient, faithful investigation should always, if possible, precede the administration of relief. My personal investigation of hundreds of applications for relief within my district has resulted in justly withdrawing the Government support from a very large majority thereof. A large number have been to county, municipal and town authorities. Another and larger class still, were in nowise entitled to or worthy of relief. The nation ought not to be running the 'poor houses' of the Southern States. What there is down there of cotton, bacon and corn should be made to support the inhabitants of all classes and colors. Subsistence ought not to be issued to applicants, except upon the best of evidence that the applicant is actually destitute and worthy, and that no town, city, county or State has the ability to afford relief. It should be made a difficult, rather than an easy thing to obtain subsistence from the Government. Nearly every family in some sections of Georgia and Alabama, regardless of their ability, are drawing rations from the Government, and claim it a right; and also too many think it not wrong to resort to any mean trick to more than duplicate the quantity they would be entitled to if found worthy. I will give you an instance of many that has come to my knowledge. Three of the first families of Tennessee, following the fortunes of the Confederacy, had taken up their residence in Alabama, far from the scenes of strife, waiting the attainment of their 'rights in the territories.' They dwelt together as one family. They all had money—one of them was formerly a banker, and carried with him southward large deposits of coin. When the end came, and we commenced feeding instead of fighting our misguided brethren, the three worthy heads of this joint family learned of the ration movement, and immediately posted off to the nearest military post for their share, and each one drew for the whole number in the three families. Thus for five day seventeen persons received 255 rations instead of 85. I have reported this case to the proper authorities for investigation, and trust the rascals will be punished.

"The number actually destitute and worthy will be large, and they must be cared for—but each town, city, county and State should, as far as possible, provide for its own poor. We have the widows and orphans of our brave men whose lives have gone out for liberty and Union to provide for. Infirm and decrepit colored citizens lean upon the Government for their daily bread. These are of one household, and we must not be made liable to the charge of infidelity by not providing for them. But the great mass of the whites who are now receiving their daily subsistence from the Government will make no effort to become self supporting while a too generous country deals out to them its stores without money or price. I trust I may be pardoned for the earnestness with which I press this important subject upon the attention of the Government. Justice to the honest, loyal tax-payers of the country demands that their burdens be lightened in all practicable ways.

"A careful, rigid inspection of dwellings, barns, smoke-houses, &c., and through inquiry among the colored people of many communities would, I think, develop much bacon and corn on either side of the route over which Sherman's conquering legions marched onward to the sea. They, in the South who *have*, should be made to divide with those who have not, instead of requiring the industry of the North to increase its already heavy burden of debt.

"The great mass who draw rations are not strictly refugees, and, therefore, not properly subject to my supervision. My subordinates have been directed to cut off a large number from the ration list who have heretofore been classed as refugees. Refugeeing has become quite a profession all along the border. We will endeavor to sift out—care for the genuine who are destitute and worthy, and cast out the vagrants.

"I have reduced the number drawing rations in Middle Tennessee alone 2,300 during the ten days last past. In a few cases my action may cause temporary suffering; but better that than continue Government institutes for the diffusion of ignorance and the promotion of idleness and crime.

"I am, sir, with great respect,

"Your obedient servant,

"CLINTON B. FISK,

"Brigadier-General, Assistant Commissary."

MOWING MACHINES IN ENGLAND.—At the trial before the Royal Agricultural Society of England of Agricultural Implements, held at Plymouth in July last, the "Wood" Grass Mower, American, took the first prize, Wood's Reaper the first prize, and Wood's Mower and Reaper Combined the second prize. There were forty entries of Reapers and Mowers. The prize trials of Implements before the Royal Society take place only once in four years.

Execution of Dr. Pritchard at Glasgow.

A correspondent of an English paper of July 29 gives the following account of the execution of Dr. Pritchard, the poisoner, at Glasgow.

Yesterday morning, without previous warning, he was awakened out of his sleep about 3 o'clock, and told that he must prepare to go to the South Prison, in front of which he was to expiate his crimes. He seemed rather discomposed at the interruption to his sleep; but at once got up and dressed. He was taken from the North to the South Prison, about the distance of a mile, in the prison cab, closely guarded by the Governor and other officials of the prison. He spoke not during the journey, but when he alighted at the back of the prison it was observed that it was with considerable difficulty that he ascended the few steps leading into the building. He was at once conducted to the condemned cell, which is situated below the level of the street, and in the center of the building, right under the old Court Hall, and a most gloomy dungeon it is. When first placed in his cell he looked about rather wistfully, but soon gained composure, and lay down in bed and slept a little. During the day he was again visited by Dr. Norman M'Leod and the Rev. Mr. Oldham. He also employed part of his time in writing most pathetic letters to his children and brother. He retired to bed at eleven o'clock, and slept soundly till a little after five this morning, when he was awakened by the Governor, who wished him to have some time for final preparation. He spoke but little, but seemed completely resigned. He was ministered unto by Mr. Oldham, and about seven o'clock Dr. M'Leod entered the prison and also engaged in religious services. He took very little breakfast. As soon as eight o'clock struck, Calcraft, who had been hovering about in readiness for a couple of hours, was introduced to the condemned cell, and, with but few words, proceeded to pinion the culprit's arms. The convict was perfectly passive, so that the pinioning was quickly done. Then commenced the dolorous procession from the cell to the hall of the Court-House, Mr. Stirling, the governor of the prison, going first, immediately followed by the Rev. Mr. Oldham, who read that part of the Church of England burial service used on such occasions, his fine sonorous voice resounding through the dismal corridors of the prison in a manner which sent a thrill to the heart of every one who heard it. The Rev. Mr. Doran, chaplain of the prison, followed Mr. Oldham, and then came the criminal, with Calcraft, and several warders close behind him, the procession being closed by the Rev. Norman McLeod. Having arrived on the floor of the Court Hall, the party halted. Here the City Magistrates occupied the Bench, presided over by Bailie James Brown, and attended by Mr. Turner, Town Clerk, and Mr. West Watson, the City Chamberlain. The Court was well occupied by a few notabilities, the workmen who had erected the scaffold, and the members of the press. Mr. Stirling having advanced to the Bench, presented the death-warrant to Bailie Brown, along with his power to carry out the order of the Court. Silence now reigned in Court. The culprit was standing in front of the Bench, with the officials round him, when the presiding bailie asked him whether he had anything to say. It being impossible for Pritchard to hear the question, he turned to the Governor and asked what was requested of him. Mr. Stirling having whispered the question, the unhappy wretch said, in scarcely audible tones, but quite cool and collected, "I acknowledge the justice of my sentence," immediately thereafter making a profound bow to the Bench, and keeping his head down for a second or two afterward. The bailie then waved his hand to the party to proceed, and the procession was re-formed, the burgh officers, in their scarlet uniforms, going first. On moving toward the scaffold, and before he left the Court, Pritchard looked wistfully around him, and then walked on with a firm step, showing no signs of weakness or indeed concern. In fact, although his countenance bore a death-like pallor, still he seemed the least excited or troubled of those present. Arrived in the vestibule, the procession passed between files of policemen, and at once ascended the scaffold, the culprit walking up the steps quite stoutly, and taking his place on the drop with more coolness than those standing at the foot of the scaffold. Mr. Oldham then read a short prayer, and left Pritchard alone with Calcraft, who immediately proceeded to cover his head with a white cap, his large flowing beard and whiskers making this a more difficult operation than usual. The convict was dressed in a suit of black; in fact, apparently one that he often appeared in on the streets of the city, a peculiarity in the cut of the coat making it rather conspicuous. His left hand was gloved, and in his right hand he carried the other glove. The rope being quite adjusted, Calcraft pinioned his ankles with a leather strap, and at nine minutes after eight o'clock the wretched being was sent into eternity. He suffered apparently very severely, the body swaying to and fro for two minutes and a half, and Calcraft thought it expedient to go below and steady it, so great were the convulsions. Although he was doubtless insensible to pain long before, yet four minutes after he was thrown off the drop there were signs of life.

BULL'S HEAD.—The Cattle market closed dull at a decline of ½c. from the opening, though most of the stock was sold at that much advance on last week's prices. Receipts 600 less than the previous week. Sheep have advanced nearly $1 per head. Fat lots bring 7½@8c. ₱ lb, and there are not enough of them. Lambs sell at 9@10c. Hogs are lower, with light arrivals and little demand.

[Advertisements.]

BETTER THAN OIL WELLS.—The most valuable possession on earth is good health.

PLANTATION BITTERS

Are an excellent preserver of the health and vigor of the whole system.

They quiet the nerves.
They cure Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint.
They create a healthy appetite.
They cure Cramps and Cholic.
They purify and invigorate the system.
They cure Headache, Constipation and Biliousness.
They require no change of diet.
They instantly relieve distress after eating.

They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya bark, wintergreen, sassafras, roots and herbs, all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix rum. For particulars see circulars and testimonials around each bottle.

TRY THEM, AND BE CURED.

CHEROKEE PILLS, OR FEMALE REGULATOR.—Cure SUPPRESSED, EXCESSIVE AND PAINFUL MENSTRUATION, GREEN SICKNESS, NERVOUS AND SPINAL AFFECTIONS, PAINS IN THE BACK, HYSTERICS, SICK-HEADACHE, GIDDINESS, and all diseases that spring from irregularity, by removing the cause and all the effects that arise from it. They are perfectly safe in all cases, EXCEPT WHEN FORBIDDEN BY DIRECTIONS, and are easy to administer, as they are nicely SUGAR-COATED. They should be in the hands of every Maiden, Wife and Mother in the land.

Ladies can address us in perfect confidence, and state their complaints in full, as we treat all Female Complaints and prepare Medicines suitable for all diseases to which they are subject. Thirty two page pamphlet free.

The CHEROKEE PILLS are sold by all Druggists, at $1 per box, or six boxes for $5; or they are sent by mail, free of postage, in an ordinary letter, free from observation, by addressing the sole proprietor,

Dr. W. R. MERWIN, No. 37 Walker-st., N. Y.

N. B. CHEROKEE PILLS No. 2 are prepared for SPECIAL CASES, when milder medicines fail; these are sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of $5, THE PRICE OF EACH BOX.

CONSTITUTION WATER

CURES FEMALE COMPLAINTS.
CURES INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS.
CURES DIABETES.
CURES IRRITATION OF THE NECK BLADDER.
CURES GRAVEL.
CURES BRICK-RED DEPOSITS.
CURES MUCOUS OR MILKY DISCHARGES.
CURES BURNING OR PAINFUL URINATING.
CURES MENTAL DEPRESSION.
Sold by all Druggists.

MORGAN & ALLEN,
Wholesale Druggists, Agents No 46 Cliff-st., N. Y.

HUMPHREYS' HOMOEPATHIC SPECIFICS contain medicines for every disease—Fevers, Diarrhea, Summer Complaint, Dysentery, Piles, Liver Complaint, Catarrh, Croup, Coughs, &c. These, with a book of full directions all complete, are sent to any address on receipt of the price, $10, and are invaluable for a family.

GROVER & BAKER'S First Premium Elastic Stitch and Lock Stitch SEWING MACHINES, No. 495 Broadway, N. Y.

PROTECT THE TOES.
By the use of COPPER-TIPPED SHOES, for children, the annoyance and expense of buying new shoes every two or three weeks is avoided. Sold everywhere.

[Advertisements.]

"GRAPE VINES,

With an account of our Four best hardy kinds and a description of the stock of Vines for sale at IONA ISLAND, with the prices, single and per hundred, of all the valuable kinds in cultivation." A pamphlet with the above title is sent for a two cent stamp.

This Tract, besides furnishing a price list and description of my stock, is intended to meet a want that is extensively felt in regard to Grapes; and in addition to much other matter of interest to all lovers of good Grapes it contains a full history of the production of the Seedlings,

IONA AND ISRAELLA,

with a description of their qualities and characteristics so full, clear and precise that no reader will be mistaken as to their merits and value.

N. B.—The Iona has been briefly and truly characterized as possessing all of the excellence in the quality and beauty of its fruit of the best European kinds with the extreme hardiness of habit that belongs to our most enduring natives. This has been still more fully established by the trials of the present season.

To meet the wants of the times still more fully in regard to the Vine, I have also prepared the following publications:

FIRST.—DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE, a large pamphlet of 32 pages, the chief object of which is to describe accurately all of the native vines that are worthy of attention, and to exhibit their relative importance and value, and to state the conditions of success in grape-culture in garden and vineyard, for fruit, for the table and for wine, with some account of "real wine" and wine making. It contains more than fifty engravings, showing many of the best plans for training on buildings and in garden and vineyard.

SECOND.—ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, which contains an account of the characteristics and qualities of the leading kinds of native grapes, but is chiefly designed to be a thorough practical treatise on the management of the vine from the preparation of the soil to the gathering of the fruit. It contains more than eighty engravings, chiefly drawn from actual vines, and is the result of the experience of many years earnestly devoted to the management of vines, and of very extended careful observation.

THIRD.—MANUAL OF THE VINE.—The two foregoing are bound together in flexible covers, and in this form called "Manual of the Vine," and it claims to be the most thorough and comprehensive treatise on the subject in the language.

For full tables of contents of the foregoing, see pamphlet of twenty-four pages.

Send also for propositions for the formation of Clubs. This shows the best and cheapest method of obtaining vines, and is that by which my immense stock has been chiefly sold the past two years, with general high satisfaction.

PRICE LISTS and PAMPHLET sent for two cent stamp.
DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE for ten cents.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE for twenty-five cents.
MANUAL OF THE VINE for fifty cents.

P. S.—My stock of two-year-old transplanted vines of IONA and ALLEN'S HYBRID are worthy of particular attention, and have been prepared to meet earnest demands that have not heretofore been satisfied.

C. W. GRANT,
Iona (near Peekskill),
Westchester Co., N. Y.

A FIXED FACT.

Every family needs a CLOTHES-WRINGER. The People's is now the cheapest and best, with cork roller and cog-wheels, galvanized iron frame, and rubber springs where they should be—under the LOWER ROLL. Families and laundries that use it prefer it to all others. To be had of all the principal dealers, or at the PEOPLE'S CLOTHES-WRINGER COMPANY, No. 494 Broadway. Agents wanted everywhere in all the towns, cities and counties in the United States.

DYSPEPSIA AND FITS!—A sure cure for these distressing complaints is now made known in a Treatise on Foreign and Native Herbal Preparations, published by Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN. The prescription was furnished him in such a providential manner that he cannot conscientiously refuse to make it known, as it has cured everybody who used it, never having failed in a single case. It is equally sure in cases of Fits as of Dyspepsia; and the ingredients may be found in any drug-store. Sent to all on the receipt of five cents to prepay postage. Address Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN, No. 19 Grand-st., Jersey City, New-Jersey.

[illegible] is the safest and surest article ever offered for the cure of Dysentery, Diarrhea, Cholera Morbus or Summer Complaint; Contains no opiate, purely vegetable, and superior for children. There is no mistake about it; please try it.
DEMAS BARNES & Co., Agents.

POOR RICHARD'S EYE-WATER, a most remarkable article, and certain cure for weak and sore eyes. It needs but one trial to prove its virtues and strengthen sight. Sold by all Druggists everywhere. DEMAS BARNES & Co.
Wholesale Agents, New-York City.

ADDRESS TO SMOKERS.—POLLAK & SON, Meerschaum manufacturers, No. 692 Broadway, near Fourth-st. Wholesale and retail. Cut to order and repaired. Sample Pipe, warranted genuine, $6.

OLD EYES MADE NEW,
Without Spectacles, Doctor or Medicine. Pamphlet mailed free on receipt of ten cents. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—August 9.

U.S. 6s 1868 con.	Chi.&Alt. 1st m	Mich.So.&N.In.
1,000......113¼	1,000...... 95	200....s30. 66
U.S. 6's 5-20,cp.	Mil.& StPaul 1st	200....s60. 66
20,000......106	5,000...... 76	700...... 66¾
US.6s,5-20 c,new	American Gold.	50...... 66¼
16,000......104¼	4,100......144¼	100.2d call. 66¼
32,000......104¼	Ninth Nat'l Bk.	Illinois Central.
U.S.5s,10-40,cp.	5......104	8......126
11,000...... 97	Ocean Bank.	Clevo. & Pitts.
3,000...... 97¼	50...... 90	800...... 70
Treasury Notes,	Canton.	1,000...... 70¼
7.30s,3d series	300...... 39¼	200...... 70
500...... 99¼	Cumberland prf.	400....s30. 70
U.S.6s,1yr c,new	100...... 43¼	200.2d call. 70¾
2,000...... 97¾	500...... 43¼	Chicago & N.W.
Missouri 6s.	100.2d call. 43¼	300...... 28¾
6,000...... 71	Atlantic Mail.	200....b30. 29
Ohio & M. 1st.	100......156¼	700...... 29
6,000...... 75	Brunswick Land	100...... 29¼
N.Y. Cen. 6s '83	850...... 13	500... b30. 29¼
1,000...... 95	200...... 12¾	Chi.&N.W.pref.
Hud. R. 2d s.f.b.	N. Y. Central.	100...... 63¼
1,000......102	200....b30. 93	400.2d call. 63¼
Buff.NY.&E.1st	Erie.	Chicago & R. I.
1,000...... 93	700...... 85¼	200......108¼
Mich. So. s. f. b.	100...... 85¼	400......108¼
3,000...... 96	100.2d call. 85¼	100.2d call. 108¼
Chi.& R.I. Bond	300...... 86	Pitts.F.W.&Ch
3,000......100	100...... 86¼	100...... 97¼
P.Ft.W.&C.1st.	100... b30. 86	Chic. & Alton.
4,000......103	Reading.	100...... 98
	100....s10. 106¼	

SECOND BOARD.

U.S.6s,1881,reg.	Cumb. Coal pref.	Illinois Central.
5,000......107	200...... 43¼	100......125¼
U.S.6s, 1881, cp.	Erie.	10......125
10,000......106¼	1,800...... 87	Clev. & Pitts.
Tennessee 6s.	400...... 86¼	200...... 70¼
5,000...... 71¼	200....s30. 86¼	400...... [illegible]
1,000...... 71	100....s30. 86¼	Chicago & R. I.
Missouri 6s.	100....b15. 87	200....b10.108¼
1,000...... 71	Reading.	100......108¼
5,000...... 71¼	200......106¾	300....s10. 108¼
Quicksilver.	200......106¾	Pitts.,F.W.&C.
100...... 56¼	Chicago & N.W.	100...... 98
100...... 56¼	100...... 29¼	Chic.&Alt. pref.
Clev. Col.& Cin.	300...... 29¼	100...... 96
48......125	500...... 29¼	

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 9—P. M.

Gold was firm throughout the day, opening at 144¼, selling as high as 144¼, and closing at 143¾ to 144.

Eleven p. m.—At the Evening Exchange Gold closed at 143¾.

In Government Stocks business at the Exchange was moderate, but prices were firm. Railway Mortgages and State Bonds were dull but steady.

Money is abundant at 6@7 per cent on call, and the small amount required by Stock houses is readily had. There is little inquiry for mercantile paper, and there is a small supply. The rates are unchanged. Best sells at 7@9, and second grade at 10@12 per cent.

Exchange is quoted: Bankers' Sterling, 60 days, 108¾@109; Bankers' Sterling, 3 days, 109¼@109½; Merchants', 107¼@107¾; Francs, long date, 5.18¾@5.17½; Francs, short date, 5.16¼@5.15.

Freights are quiet. The engagements to Liverpool are 30,000 bushels Corn at 4½d., and per steamer 1,000 boxes Cheese at 40s.; 700 bales Cotton at ½d., and 500 pkgs. Butter at ½d. To London per steamer 7,000 bushels Wheat 6d.

The following shows the exports (exclusive of specie) from New-York to foreign ports for the week ending Aug. 7, and since the beginning of the year:

	1863.	1864.	1865.
For the week....	$2,184,980	$6,463,846	$3,8[illegible]
Prev. reported..	108,947,053	121,298,738	92,33[illegible]
Since Jan. 1....	$111,132,033	$127,762,582	$96,228,[illegible]

The Wilmington and Weldon road is now carrying all freight, regardless of quality or quantity, and giving receipts for its delivery at the place designed. Government officers, in whose charge the road now is, will be found at almost every station along the line of travel, ready to accommodate shipping by the road at all times.

Coleman's San Francisco Circular of July 17, reports the very flattering condition of the agricultural districts, also imparts a degree of confidence in the future. Altogether, the present aspect of all our interests, is in many respects, full of encouragement.

Exchange on the Atlantic cities, payable in currency, is unsettled, but rates are ruling at about 30 per cent premium on gold. Bills payable in coin are selling at 1@2 per cent premium, and telegraph transfers are quotable at 3 per cent premium. Bankers' sterling may be quoted at 48½@48¾. Legal tenders have been dull and inactive the past two weeks at 73@74c., closing at 73½c. bid. Our latest telegraphic advices from the East quote gold at 141 on the 27th ult.

The London correspondent of *The Commercial* says, under date of July 28:

The state of political discontent in Prussia continues to excite attention, but at present the material condition of the country is too prosperous to allow much chance of disturbance on mere grounds of theoretical right. A bad harvest or any other event that might bring temporary distress, would be the true forerunner of peril. In this respect the financial steadiness of the United States will exercise, perhaps, a critical influence, since any default or intense apprehensions of default in the punctual payment of the dividends of the large amount of American bonds in Germany would produce severe effects and, predispose the population to look for some means of giving vent to their disappointed feelings.

The malice of the writer in this slur upon the national honor is apparent. *The Commercial* knows there is not a shadow of ground for "apprehensions of default," and does itself small credit by publishing such stuff, under the guise of financial opinion in Europe.

The steamship Cuba brings London advices to July 29 and 30. On the 29th, 5-20s were quoted at 69¾; Illinois Central, 80¼; Erie, 54½. The Paris Bourse was firm; Rentes closed 67.52. The funds on the 28th were steady. Consols slightly improved—closing at 90¼. The expected advance in the bank rate of discount to 3½ per cent having taken place on the 27th, the discount market had become quieter and the supply showed an increase. Good bills were taken at 3¼ per cent.

The weekly bank returns show a decrease in the bullion of $579,6[illegible]8.

Baring & Bros. Co. quote bar silver at 5/1¾@5/1⅝; Dollars, 4/11¾@4/11½. Eagles, 76/3½.

American securities had been rather dull and irregular, but were firmer on the 28th. United States 5-20s closing at 69¾@69¾; Illinois (x all), 80¼@81¼; Erie, 54@54½.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 26th of July, gives the following result when compared with the previous week.

Rest	£3,480,810	Increase	£20,71[illegible]
Public deposits	4,770,902	Decrease	161,20[illegible]
Other Deposits	15,929,813	Increase	1,045,50[illegible]

On the other side of the account:

Gov't securities	£10,398,909	No change.	
Other securities	21,782,191	Increase	£1,283,64[illegible]
Notes unemploy'd	6,181,480	Decrease	354,96[illegible]

The amount of notes in circulation is £22,071,67[illegible], being a decrease of £162,[illegible]65; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £14,503,679, showing a decrease of £579,6[illegible], when compared with the preceding return.

Philadelphia Cattle Market—August 9.

The market for Beef Cattle this week was not so brisk as the week previous. The demand was less active, and the supply of 1,400 head was sufficient to satisfy all buyers. A large majority of the stock was from the Western counties of this State, and were in good condition. The highest price realized was $16 50 ₱ 100 lb for extra cattle. The sales generally were at prices ranging from $13 to $16 for good and prime stock.

SHEEP—There was an unusual supply of Sheep this week. The entire offerings amounted to 10,250 head. The demand was good, and prices ranged from 6 to 6½c. ₱ lb, gross. Lambs [illegible] as to quantity. Stock sheep were sold at from $3 50 to $4 50 per head.

HOGS—There has been a falling off in the demand for Hogs as well as in the price. The sales amounted to 2,000 head, at prices ranging from $15 to $16 50 ₱ 100 lb net.

COWS—The sale of Cows reached 130 head, at from $[illegible] to $55 for Springers, and from $33 to $75 for cow and calf.

Albany Cattle Market.

ALBANY, August 9.—The cattle market has been moderately active this week at an advance on poor qualities of ¼@½c. ₱ lb live weight, and ½@[illegible]c. ₱ lb on the best. Receipts, 4,700; sales about 3,100, leaving a number to go through to first hands. The proportion of poor stock is unusually large. Prices range from 4½@6½c. ₱ lb for store cattle; 6@7c. for light ordinary; 7@8½c. for fair to first quality, and 8½@9c. for prime extra.

Sheep in light request at 5@6c., and lambs active at 7½@8½c. Hogs—receipts, 9,000; shipped to New-York, 7,000; moderate sales at 11¼@12¼c.

Latest European Markets.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The funds on the 29th were steady. Consols slightly improved—closing at 90[illegible]. The expected advance in the Bank rate of discount to 3½ per cent having taken place on the 27th the discount market had become quieter, and the supply showed an increase. Good bills were taken at 3¼ per cent.

The weekly Bank returns show a decrease in the bullion of £579,6[illegible]8.

Baring Bros. & Co. quote Bar Silver at 5/1¾@5/0¾; Dollars, 4/11¾@4/11½; Eagles, 76/3½.

AMERICAN SECURITIES had been rather dull and irregular, but were firmer on the 28th; United States 5-20s closing at 69¾@69¾; Illinois (x all), 80¼@81¼; Erie, 54½@54¾.

LIVERPOOL, July 29—[illegible]

COTTON—The Brokers' Circular says: The market opened steadily this week, and on Saturday and [illegible] very full prices were obtained, but since the advices on Monday afternoon per Moravian, purporting to [illegible] cial estimate of 2½ million bales, the demand has been [illegible] and great heaviness has prevailed, the week closing with a decline in most descriptions. The raising of the Bank rate to 3½ per cent had been too generally anticipated to have any material influence.

In Sea Islands a moderate business has been done, at unchanged rates. American has been in comparatively fair request, but quotations are reduced ½d. ₱ lb. In other descriptions the decline ranges from ½@1d. ₱ lb. The sales of the week add up 49,480 bales, including 7,210 to speculators, and 10,200 for export. Middling Orleans is quoted at 19¾d., and Uplands and Texas at 19½d.

The sales yesterday (Friday) were about 8,000, including 1,000 for speculation and export. The market continued dull, but prices were not quotably lower. The stock is estimated at 312,390 bales, including 30,400 American. At sea from India, 435,000 bales.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER continues dull, and prices generally are in favor of buyers.

BREADSTUFFS.—The weather keeps very fine for the crops. Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co., and Wakefield, Nash & Co., report Flour dull but unchanged in price. Wheat slow of sale at a further reduction of 1d. ₱ cental; Winter Red, 8/6@9/; Milwaukee and Amber, 8/3@9/1. Corn quiet but firmly held at 31/@31/6 for Mixed American; White, 32/6@34/6 ₱ 480 lb.

PROVISIONS—Messrs. Bigland, Athya & Co. and Gordon, Bruce & Co. report: Beef steady for fine, but heavy for inferior. Pork quiet, and in some cases 1/@2/ lower. Bacon in improving demand, and prices are rather in favor of sellers. Lard in light supply and prices advanced to 75/ for both kettle and steam rendered. Cheese rather dearer. Butter steady. Tallow—more doing at late rates.

PRODUCE.—The Broker's Circular quotes: Ashes in more demand. Sales of 350 bbls. at 27/6@28/ for Pots, and [illegible] for Pearls. Sugars quiet, but steady. Coffee inactive—[illegible] 59/. Rice in fair demand at rather higher prices. Bark—sales of Baltimore at 8/6. Linseed quiet and easier. Linseed Cakes—sales of 2,600 bags American at £9 5/@£9 7/6. Linseed Oil in fair request at 33/@33/6. Crude Sperm Oil sells at £87 10/@£88. Hemp firm and dearer. Rosin quiet at 12/ for Clear Common. Spirits Turpentine—small sales of American at 50/.

PETROLEUM.—Messrs. Boult, English & Brandon report only a retail demand. Refined sells in small quantities at 2/8 per gallon.

LONDON MARKETS.—Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. report: Breadstuffs dull, influenced by the fine weather. Iron quiet—Bars and Rails, £7; Scotch Pigs, 54/6. Sugar quiet and unchanged. Coffee steady. Teas without material alteration; some business doing in Uncolored Japan Teas for America. Rice steady. Spirits Turpentine irregular; French, 43/ on the spot. Petroleum—Crude, £18 10/@£19; Refined, 2/8. Sperm Oil offers at £87. Cod, £50. Linseed Oil, 32/. Linseed Cakes quieter, but unchanged. Tallow flat—Y. C., 41/3.

LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, July 29—Evening.

COTTON.—Sales to-day 5,000 bales, market closing dull, with a downward tendency; sales to speculators and exporters 1,000 bales.

Breadstuffs quiet but steady. Provisions steady. Lard—Holders demand an advance.

LIVERPOOL, July 30.—The Paris Bourse was firmer; Rentes closed 67.52.

LONDON, July 29.—Consols, 90¼@90⅜ for money. United States 5-20s, 69¾; Illinois Central Shares, 80¼@81; Erie, 54½; Illinois Central, 80¼; Erie, 54½.

Peace.

O LAND, of every land the best;
O Land, whose glory shall increase;
Now in your whitest raiment drest
For the great festival of peace.

Take from your flag its fold of gloom,
And let it float undimmed above,
Till over all our vales shall bloom
The sacred colors that we love.

On mountain high, and hill-top low,
Set Freedom's beacon fires to burn;
Until the midnight sky shall show
A redder pathway than the morn.

Welcome, with shouts of joy and pride,
Your veterans from the war-path's track;
You gave your boys, untrained, untried;
You bring them men and heroes back!

And shed no tear, though think you must
With sorrow of the martyr'd band;
Not even for him whose hallowed dust
Has made our prairies holy land.

Though by the places where they fell,
The places that are sacred ground,
Death, like a sullen sentinel,
Paces his everlasting round.

Yet when they set their country free
And gave her traitors fitting doom,
They left their last great enemy,
Baffled, beside an empty tomb.

Not there, but risen, redeemed, they go
Where all the paths are sweet with flowers;
They fought to give us peace, but lo!
They gained a better peace than ours.

New-York, July 3, 1865. PHOEBE CARY.

LETTERS FROM "DIXIE."

Atlanta to Chattanooga—The Country a Waste—Towns Destroyed—The Marks and Ravages of War on Every Hand—Middle Tennessee—Cotton-Growing.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 14, 1865.

The country between Atlanta and Chattanooga is utterly destroyed. The armies marshaled by Sherman and Johnston, Thomas and Hood, have fought over the whole ground. Breastworks are on every ridge and on every rising ground. The bridges were destroyed and rebuilt many times while Sherman was trying to keep open the line to his base, and when he cut loose and marched for the sea-coast the road was entirely destroyed. This road was owned by the State of Georgia. The Government have had vast numbers of men employed, and have just opened the line. I came over on the first train. The road is relaid with iron that has been straightened. It looked impossible to get a train over, so full of short crooks were the rails. We only got off the track once, but we moved very slowly all the way. The Chattahoochee bridge was burned, and is now replaced with a trestle three stories deep. It is a long and very high bridge, extending across the river and bottom.

There are a great many bridges on the route—a block-house erected near each one, and a strong guard posted. The towns of Marietta, Ackworth, Cartersville, Calhoun, Dalton—in fact, every town the entire distance is destroyed.

The whole route is historical. Kenesaw and Lost Mountain we passed near by on the left. Missionary Ridge is passed through a tunnel of three-fourths of a mile long.

The marks of the bloody battles fought at Dalton, and many other points along the line, most long remain. Breastworks and forts are seen on every hand. The country is broken and wild most of the way, and very few people were seen. The land is laid waste, and the inhabitants are gone. Our train brought and dropped several families by the way, who came here to find only their chimneys standing. At one place I saw a family, with their scanty furniture, under a tree near where their house had been. Hundreds of families are houseless all over this country, and have no crop growing for their future support. The first and only field of clover I saw in the State was near Dalton; it looked finely. Lookout Mountain was a prominent object for 20 miles before we reached [illegible] Missionary Ridge, extending many miles nearly north and south, were viewed with much interest, having been the scene of so many sanguinary conflicts.

After a weary ride we arrived late at night at Chattanooga. This town is only a military post now, lying on the Tennessee River, and right at the foot of Lookout Mountain. This mountain had become the resort of many wealthy families during the hot months before the war. It has sufficient elevation to produce a delightful atmosphere, and many of the planters had built cottages there. It boasted of two good hotels, but the war has destroyed them, and all the habitations on the mountain.

A night's unrest at Chattanooga and we were on our way for Nashville. The railroad leaving Chattanooga passes right under the base of Lookout Mountain, with immense deep rock cutting between that and the river. We followed the river to Bridgeport, where the road crosses, and struck off into the Cumberland Mountains. For 50 miles rocks and mountains were piled high one above another; at times it seemed as if there was no path for the iron horse to get through. Coal was abundant. Side tracks were numerous to the mines, and that the only product of this mountain region.

At last we came to a side-track, where stood an engine with steam up and blowing off furiously; it ran up behind and coupled on, and pushed us up a grade of seven miles—100 feet to the mile—through a long tunnel, and we were on the rich table-land of Tennessee. The country to Nashville was most beautiful. The soil is very fertile, underlaid with limestone rock, and produces large crops of every kind. The wheat and oats were harvested, and had yielded abundantly. Corn and cotton were growing luxuriantly. The land seemed to be all under cultivation. Thousands of acres of cotton, many fields containing over 100 each, stretched out on either hand. The cotton was in full bloom, and was said to be very forward. I counted 40 men and women hoeing in one field, and 13 men with mules plowing it out.

There is no country I have ever seen which I would prefer for farming purposes. The soil produces largely without manure; the climate is good, and land can be bought very cheap. The Freedmen are there in force, ready to do the work, and make the crop. The statement so often made by the planters, that the negro will not work unless a slave, is false. I can take 500 of them anywhere, and they will work well if I pay them a small compensation and provide food for them. We crossed the battle-fields of Murfreesborough and Stone River, and saw cotton growing over the dead, killed in battle and buried in long, shallow trenches, now plowed over. Some of the long mounds where the soldiers were buried were not plowed down, the[y seem]ed to be laid on the ground and dirt heaped up over [the]m. In many places part of their decayed bodies were visible. The battles fought at Stone River and Murfreesborough were terribly severe, and the blood of the thousands killed is giving food to the cotton plant. In a few years the remaining mounds, where they are buried, will be plowed down, and no mark of their resting-place seen. It is sorrowful to look over the ruins of the South—the fields laid waste, desolation everywhere—the people in poverty and distress.

When we look for the cause we find it all arose from injustice. Slavery, the right to buy and sell and rob human beings, was the corner-stone on which they attempted to build. They failed. God is just.

LEWELLYN.

A correspondent who "keeps tally" of everything he reads gives us the following aggregates of American casualties by fire and wreck from Jan. 1, 1843, to July 1, 1865—22½ years:

Whole number of Fires	5,615
Whole number of buildings consumed	201,210
Whole number of Shipwrecks	1,822
Whole number of lives lost thereby	274,149
Cotton destroyed—lbs	1,579,672,000
Total losses by fire and wreck	$2,001,003,000

PRAIRIE RAMBLES.

The Osage Orange—Illinois College and its Peculiarities—Hospital for the Insane—Vineyards and Grape Culture—To Farmers.

From Our Special Correspondent.

DONGOLA, UNION COUNTY, July 4, 1865.

I spent several days at Jacksonville. This is a town of about 8,000 inhabitants, and though built on the prairie, almost every house is in a grove. Here are located the State benevolent institutions, the Illinois College, and many schools for females and young persons. Some twenty years ago Professor Turner resigned his professorship in the College, and turned his attention to farming. About this time, a friend in the South sent him some Osage orange seed. Previously he had been experimenting with various plants to get that most suitable for a hedge. There are places in Illinois twenty miles from a tree, and the soil is unsurpassed. After a trial he thought the Osage would answer. He sent two men and a team, with a machine of his own invention, for getting the seed out of the apple, to Texas. This cost him several hundred dollars. They returned with a quantity of seed, and the business of getting it out in that state was established. It was a long time before farmers would buy the plants. He had to induce them by most liberal offers to make a trial. Now, everybody wants them. Since the war seed has been scarce. Some has been saved from hedges grown in the State. I have seen the tree growing wild here in Southern Illinois. Professor Turner says some one must have planted the trees. I think he mistakes. Last year $3 a bushel was paid for the apples. They look like a very large fine orange, but are sickish to the taste, and are worthless for food. A bushel will produce a quart of seed. A bushel of seed sold last Fall for $250.

There are thousands of miles of this hedge in Illinois. When well made no animal can get through it, not even a fox. Careless planters leave gaps. If not too wide they can be filled by nearly cutting off the tree when two inches thick, and letting them fall across the gaps. They will sprout abundantly and fill the vacancies. Some use a bill-hook for this purpose. Professor Turner has a crow-bar flattened and sharpened. There are very many imperfect hedges through the West which can be completed in this way. Even where there are no defects they are much improved by this process, in which case the whole hedge is laid down, the trees lap over each like shingles on a roof, fine sprouts come up and are easily trimmed. The hedge is quite low, ornamental, and exceedingly dense. Cattle eat the leaves, but do no harm. A few years ago it was supposed the cold killed the plants. They sprouted up again. They do so after the hedge takes fire in dry weather from locomotive sparks burning the grass. The plants are selling now at from $6 to $10 a thousand for first and second qualities. They used to sell for less than half this.

From seed sown in Morgan County the Professor has six acres, or several million of plants. He has a machine of his own invention, with which he drills the seed, cultivates the plants, and digs them up. With two horses and two men it does the work of forty men. Five rows, ten inches apart, are done at a time. One great advantage of this machine, as well as of other agricultural machinery, is, work can be done rapidly at the required moment. Where hand labor is employed weeds get a start and bad weather comes. The productions of Illinois are doubled by this means. It would not have been possible for the State to have furnished such large amounts of grain and meat for the army, and thus strike the Rebellion its heaviest blows, had it not been for our mowers, our reapers and cultivators, and the Osage orange to inclose the fields. Much has been said of the white willow being as good for fencing. Some time this Summer I mean to ascertain all the facts.

Professor Turner is understood to be principal originator of the movement which resulted in Congress passing the Agricultural College Law. No other subject is so near his heart. He has learning and experience, and he thinks closely. For years he labored hard with his own hands. He commenced poor, and is rich. He is not orthodox, but is pious. For years he was an Abolitionist when it cost next to one's life to be one. His house is in the town, opposite the College, surrounded by twenty or thirty acres of land, beautifully adorned.

Illinois College is an old and well-established institution. Hitherto it has been conducted after the manner of American colleges. This the Faculty acknowledge to be defective. They have established a new system. It is based on the difference in different minds as regards discipline and natural quickness. They aim at a system both flexible and thorough. No certificate of scholarship is given without complete examination. Some students may complete their course in less than four years; others may require five or six years. There are two terms, the Fall and Winter; also a third, the Optional term, which is for review or preparation, or for studies not in the course. Sons of soldiers who died in the service are educated free. The professors are strongly loyal; so is the town. Not long ago an Adjutant of the Rebel General Early came hither to stay. He had to leave.

This new system seems better than the old one. Sir Walter Scott demonstrates that Napoleon would have reached Moscow sooner and with fewer losses if he had not attempted to make his army march so many miles a day. To make one young man learn as fast as another young man has been said to be like making a pair of compasses walk as fast and as far as a pair of tongs. Of course, it will be said that some never will learn unless they are forced to learn, and it is true that they are better for it. Many men have become useful and great by being hurried and driven. It is equally true that some minds mature slowly. As in fruit trees, one kind requires a long time to form ripe and hard wood, another not half the time. There are those at 25 and 30 scarcely more developed than others at 16 and 18. Others will have their own way of study—they take a wide range, they trace words and subjects to their distant relations. If they are confined closely to the text they understand little and learn less. Give them time and they will come along, and even pass those more brilliant. Many young men have been hurried beyond their ability to move; they have concluded, and so have their friends, that they were dull and inferior, and the damage done them never can be estimated. The proper distinction to make in explaining this difference is that the apparently dull mind studies with the reflective faculties, the quick mind with the perceptive faculties; almost always the one studying with the reflectives makes the sounder man. Still so many other things have an influence that this explains only in part.

I talked with Profs. Nutting, Adams and Sanders. The President, J. M. Sturtevant, D. D., was absent. There is a very fine library, and complete chemical and philosophical apparatus. The students board in families. The old womanish system of rooms is abolished, which is a great improvement. The location of the buildings is most pleasant. The town itself is the finest in the West. The location here of the State Institutions of the Deaf and Dumb, the Hospital for the Insane and for the Blind, gives students great advantages. The more young men can see of the causes which lead to misfortune, the better can they study remedies. I know not whether it is an advantage that so many girls are here from abroad attending various schools. When I left the girls of one school were going home for vacation. There were so many they almost swamped the train. It would be a good place for a young man to pick out a wife. I tried to learn the number of churches but could not. Perhaps there are twenty. Some are very elegant.

With all the State institutions, except for the insane, it was vacation. These they have always. The principal, Dr. McFarland, was absent, but Dr. Dutton kindly showed me through the building. It is said to be the largest structure in the State. There were 285 patients. There is a large farm, which seemed very well managed, and a garden, spacious and in complete order. They have fine hogs and cattle. I never saw better grapes. No farmer can visit the grounds without profit.

Everything was in complete order. Most of the conveniences are equal to a first-class hotel; it were a pity if the beds are not cleaner. Few of the patients seemed much crazy. Things have changed since they were taken from strong log hovels, where they lived without fire, and almost without care, the year round. Such places would make many well people insane. Some undoubtedly never were so well cared for. Still, there were strange little freaks. One lady came up and took hold of my coat. Immediately Dr. Dutton took one of her hands and a nurse the other and led her away. It seemed that a few days before the Superintendent of the Iowa Asylum was going through, when the lady got her arms around his neck, and in taking her away she tore off his coat. He was a very good-looking man.

In one room we saw a fellow lying abed. He was a speculator; he got rich suddenly, and could not stand it. He was about 35, and seemed in good health. He eat as much as anybody. In five months he had made no motion except once; he stirred his thumb. He looked bright and fine. I went to him and asked him how he got along. Not a word. They had tried all plans. First he was watched; they dashed water on him; pricked him; then the Rebels were coming. Not a wink.

In another room the United States Court was in session. The Chief-Justice sat in a chair by a table, in gold spectacles and a glazed cap. He was quite dignified, and the lawyers around seemed full of learning. The case on trial was about a palm-leaf hat, and the Judge was the plaintiff. It had been going on eight weeks, interrupted of course by some important national business, and it was expected to come to a final hearing in three or four months. What delayed the case was a newspaper that was in the hat. It was uncertain whether it belonged to the alleged owner of the hat or to another man. This complicated the whole proceedings. They were arguing the point, and had been at it about three weeks. I must confess that if they called this an evidence of insanity, it was very slight.

In this ward a man followed close behind us, making a speech. He spoke very rapidly and in a low voice. We came back the same way; still he followed us with his speech. He lost his senses on the defeat of the Democratic party; evidently he belonged to the Knights of the Golden Circle. This was his speech:

"So you're here, are you, you —— Black Republicans! O, you cussed Abolitionists! You want nigger wives, don't you, you black-hearted one of ——. We'll fix you. We'll tear your livers and hearts out. We can do it. We've got 82,000,000 of revolvers and a keg of powder, you infernal sons of ——. And we've got 52,000,000 of swords; we've got 75,000,000,000 of muskets. Yes, we'll tear your lights out; we'll cut your heads open and mash your brains for you. And we've got 500,000,000,000 of cannon, all on the hill and ready to fire; and we've got millions and tons of millions and hundreds of millions and thousands of millions of men, you black-hearted nigger-stealers and whelps of ——. You sons of ——, you want nigger wives and nigger young-ones, and to make niggers as good as anybody, you black-hearted, nigger loving, nigger-kissing whelps of Republican Abolitionists. O, we'll tan your hides for you—we'll make you smoke." When he got through with this, again he commenced telling how many guns he had. All this was quite familiar to me, for I have been hearing it, ever since the war commenced, from the Democrats of Southern Illinois, and particularly of Union County. I have had men come before my own door, when my wife and children were trembling, and use this language, much of it word for word. When we were out and the door was locked, Prof. Turner suggested to Dr. Dutton that he let this politician go, that he may run for some office on the Democratic ticket. With some additions to his speech, he could not fail to run well in this County.

When the patients of the other institutions return, which will be in the Fall, I intend to visit the place again, and report in full. I was much pleased with Dr. Rhoades, the Superintendent of the Blind Asylum.

I wanted to learn something about the Summer pruning of grapevines. I visited several vineyards. Dr. Schroeder of Bloomington has about 10 acres. His plan is the old one of stripping off leaves, laterals and pinching back. Still he does not fully carry it out. Vines lying on the ground send out more laterals than when upright. Mr. Phoenix of the same place has 25 acres. He gives thorough cultivation, trains young vines to a single cane, otherwise [illegible] ... Insane Hospital and the Deaf and Dumb they prune closely. On the grounds of the Hospital, they have trenched three feet deep and filled, most to the level of the ground, with bones of slaughtered animals. Of course there is an extraordinary growth. Prof. Turner does not prune at all. Many of his vines run on trees and hang full. Some pear trees are loaded with grapes and pears. He has a row of Clinton grapes about 100 feet long on the side of the fence. The vines have broken down the fence and climbed into trees. There is a mass at least eight feet wide, like a hedge, and there must be fifty, perhaps a hundred, bushels of fruit. Last year several families used all they wanted, and then three barrels of wine were made. This is not a good table grape, though when fully ripe it is passable. In bearing it compares to others as the Wilson does to common strawberry plants.

As a general thing, it is doubtful whether systematic Summer pruning does any good. When one has a foreign vine dressed, he commences to strip the leaves and expose the fruit to the sun. They say if they do not, the grapes will rot. At Cincinnati this is the established method. Every year their grapes have rotted more or less. This year they commenced to rot earlier than ever before known. It is said half the crop is gone. It seems to me that to apply the European method in the treatment of our grapes, as well as to vegetables and other fruit, is a mistake. What Europeans want is more heat; what we want is less heat. By giving shade to our grapes, do we not get less heat? The hotter the location of our grapes, other things being equal, the more likely they are to rot. This is quite certain. Still grapes blight from various causes. Excess of moisture, combined with heat, makes one cause; perhaps constant cultivation, in places, is another cause. In a manner, grapes scald in the sun. So does other fruit. The best fruit grows under leaves. In Northern Ohio they reject the European method. Is not this one reason why grapes from Kelly's Island and the Lake Shore are sweeter and bring higher prices in Cincinnati than their own grapes?

After all being said, great uncertainty attends this subject. We are looking for a grape of *good* quality and of such vigor as will triumph over all difficulties as the apple does. Till we attain this, grape-growing will not do to depend upon. It is my decided opinion that it is very unwise for one to undertake to get a living by grape-growing or any other kind of fruit. Never should one devote more than a quarter of his land, be it much or little, to fruit. I am not speaking of land in or near towns. The way to do is so to vary productions that every time the farmer goes to town he shall take something along to sell. On moist, rich ground potatoes are a sure crop. They are getting to sell for as much as apples. A small, steady stream is far more useful than the torrent of a thunder storm.

Very many farmers are behind. More jobs remain unfinished than common. Some on meeting do not speak of the weather or inquire of the health of the family, but at once ask about the weeds. They have undertaken too much. Some things have remained over one, two and three years. On coming across them there is a contemplative stare. They are thought of by night and by day with a wince or pain, a regret, such as are felt at the loss of a horse, or a debt. Then, manure is to be got out, a piece of fence needing repair, a fine field to be plowed, or it is growing up to weeds, poor patches are to be reclaimed, an orchard is to be planted, or the one growing to be attended to, for it is sadly neglected, and fields are to be seeded, but the seed is not even bought. Meanwhile growing crops require every hour, if there is one to spare, the garden or the paths of wife's flower-beds are to be hoed, but it is likely something more important must be done first, it cannot be delayed, and harvesting comes on, hogs or cattle get into the field, something always is breaking and one must go to the shop; the sun is awful hot and clear; some have to haul water in barrels, money is to be furnished to buy sugar or a shirt, a wife or a child is sick and there are doctors and hired girls, and still odd jobs accumulate, old ones almost are forgotten, and the weeds grow. Then you may hear grumbling; the boys talk of going to the West, where land or something else is better, or even hiring out, and the girls is afraid they never will be anything. At such times one is like the Psalmist, *the waters go over him*. Still he does not wholly despair—next Winter and Spring shall be devoted to making all things even. At times, for instance after some success or a good dinner, one is apt to see things in a brighter light and to forget a part. Perhaps, after all, every thing can be done, and work is renewed with furious energy. But when they stop to rest, things look dubious, and, on a closer view, it is seen that at least ten days' work of able-bodied men are required to be done that moment, saying nothing about anything else, and in their desperation they become resigned. They ask only, should they complain, there is enough to eat and to wear.

The reason for these things did not always exist. Labor was scarce and high. Much valuable time was spent in reading the papers and in going to town after war news. There were periods when things on the farm and through the country were distracted. There were invasions and great battles. Some spent weeks with their wounded sons in hospitals, or in getting them home when there were crowds of visitors. Others, alas, brought them home in coffins. This, then, is the lost of our own son. O! such mourning. But thanks to the kind Father of All, the war is over, our country is saved, and we can go on with new courage.

N. C. M.

NEVADA.

Over the Mountains—The Railroad—The Wagon Road—Donner Lake—Virginia.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

UNIONVILLE, HUMBOLDT CO., NEVADA, June 24, 1865.

Though a pioneer Californian, this is my first trip over the Sierra Nevadas. Whatever might have been, and were, the hardships of the early overland emigrants in their passage over the snowy mountains, it is only a pleasure-trip now, even for ladies. You leave San Francisco at 4 p. m. in the Crysopolis or Yosemite, and at midnight are lying quietly at the Sacramento wharf. Finishing your night's sleep in peace and in comfort, you go ashore at 6 a. m., take a hasty breakfast, and are off for the mountains on the cars of the Central Pacific Railroad. In two hours, including stoppages at half a dozen or more way stations, you are at Clipper Gap, the present terminus, 43 miles from Sacramento, and 1,800 feet up the western slope of the mountains, and at midnight, usually, you are at Virginia. A better road, thus far, than the CENTRAL PACIFIC is not built in the United States. The structure is solid, evenly leveled, and scarcely any vibration of the cars is felt. You can read your paper with as much ease, while going at the rate of 30 miles an hour, as if seated in your easy chair in your own sanctum; if, indeed, you are able to withdraw your gaze from the wild scenery through which you whirl away into the fastnesses of the Golden Hills. On the very site of the railroad, where it passes through Auburn, the county town of Placer County, I dug for gold 16 years ago. Then, not a house existed, and but a few tents of brush, in which the miners burrowed after the day's work was done, the gold "panned out" and put away in the bottle or buckskin bag. What a change! Who then dreamed that the Steam Horse would be snorting through these solitudes in the lifetime of those who were delving for the shining ore?

At Clipper Gap—where an impromptu town is being rapidly built to meet the demands of trade and travel, till the terminus takes a farther stride to Illinoistown, a few months later, and 12 miles up—we enter six-horse Concord coaches, and start off at a gallop over a broad, smooth, evenly-graded road, known as the "Dutch Flat and Donner Lake Wagon Road." Does the reader think a trip over the famous Sierra Nevadas, 7,000 feet high at the "Pass," where we cross the summit, is a toilsome, up-hill business? If so, he is seriously mistaken. All the way up, we thunder along the sides of steep gorges, around points where the solid rock walls rise hundreds of feet above your head, while below—well, it *looks* fearful, but there is no danger, though you can hardly see into the depths—at the average rate of *ten miles an hour*. It is a marvelous enterprise, the construction of such a wagon road. To look at the [illegible] beneath, it seems impossible that a road could be built, over which a six-horse coach should travel at a speed seldom attained on the best turnpikes of the Atlantic States, and quite as safely, too. To be sure, cases of overturn, down the precipices have occurred, and life and limb been endangered—lost or broken—but always from carelessness.

Leaving Dutch Flat, 68 miles from Sacramento, we enter the dense forest of tall fir-trees, intermingled with pines and cedars. It is magnificently somber, yet beautiful, and to the timid suggestive of grizzly bears; but we saw nothing more terrible than the nimble lizard. Everywhere along the road are substantial—sometimes handsome—dwellings, picturesquely situated, with clear, cold, mountain streams to quench the thirst, and all the luxuries of civilization at the command of the traveler. Approaching the summit, the higher ranges on either hand and in the far distance are glistening with fields of snow, of which we are made sensible by the increasing coolness of the clear, exhilarating atmosphere of that elevated region. We pass through drifts of snow in the gorges, almost beneath our wheels, lying along the road, while clouds of dust whirl hither and thither from the horses' feet—not a foot from dust to snow wall.

Now we are at the summit. Its approach was so gradual as scarcely to be perceptible. But, seated on the top of the coach behind the presiding Jehu, a magnificent view opens down the cañon to Donner Lake, four miles below; and away on, between the snowy peaks, following the Truckee River where it breaks through the second summit of the Sierras, and looks out upon the Humboldt Desert. As we go down the cañon, the scene is wild and fearful beyond description. In the descent, we pass through the remains of an enormous avalanche of snow, which came down from the overhanging peaks one day last Winter, covering the road 100 feet deep, and burying beneath its chilling shroud two travelers, who were passing on foot at the precise moment. Five months after their entombment they were dug out, frozen stark and stiff. The holes from which their bodies were drawn were still intact in the snow wall, not a dozen feet from the passing coach. The road had been reopened by a deep cut, which uncovered the unfortunate travelers.

Down, down, we thunder along; the road seems to cling like a thread along the perpendicular sides of precipices—down, still down, we go, 1,500 feet, in a mile or two, till we approach Donner Lake, four miles from the summit, where a chance was afforded to clean off the redundant dust, and satisfy our appetites on fresh Lake trout.

The most romantic part of the passage over the mountain here ended, and with it came the close of day. We had 60 miles further to go, down the Valley of the Truckee, and then away southerly to reach Virginia, the Silver City. Wearily through the night till 3 a. m., we plodded on, when the goal was reached, in 26 hours of travel from San Francisco.

The Donner Lake Road, through the Truckee Pass, is the general route of the Pacific Railroad. The western slope of the Sierra is a gradual ascent, never exceeding a grade of 105 feet to the mile, and the summit is reached in a distance of 104 miles from Sacramento; while the eastern slope is accomplished in less than a dozen miles at the same grade. The Great Basin being over 5,000 feet above sea level, the eastern descent, in more than 100 miles to the sink of the Humboldt, is but about 2,000 feet, most of which is made when the road strikes the Truckee River, twelve miles from the summit. During the two years necessary to carry the road over the Sierra, a thousand miles might and should be built over the *natural grades of the great Salt Lake Basin*, and east of the Rocky Mountains. Cars should and may be run from New-York to San Francisco in the Fall of the year 1870, if only a reasonable degree of energy is manifested by the companies whom Congress has munificently dowered in aid of the grand enterprise.

The route from Virginia to this principal town of the Humboldt mining region is by the Overland stages to Stillwater, 75 miles, and a connecting tri-weekly line through an unbroken sage-brush and alkali desert of 75 miles further. In this last part of the route, not a dwelling is to be seen—only the stations of the stage company, at intervals of 15 miles, palisades of crooked cedar sticks brought from the distant mountain ranges. Nor is there any place for refreshment, except at one of the stations, where the stableman is "cook and all hands" and the viands salt-pork, tough mutton, saleratus-biscuit, golden in color and horrible to the taste, boiled beans—the only unbedeviled dish, though swimming in rather too much pork-fat—and black coffee without suspicion of milk. As for water, it was of the alkaline variety, not much esteemed by unsophisticated passengers.

Starting from Stillwater at 1 a.m., we reach Unionville at 6 p. m., pounded into jelly, white with desert dust and with a *slight vacuum* in the stomach, which, after ablutions in the clear, soft water of the mountain, we hastened to fill. From Virginia to Stillwater, I had for one of my fellow-passengers ex-Gov. William Bigler of Pennsylvania, on his way to examine the famous silver-mines of Humboldt—of which expect a full and true account after I shall have *seen* and examined them myself.

I find, on my arrival in Nevada, glowing accounts of new discoveries of rich gold and silver ledges, in various places. This is the method sometimes taken to attract the current of population and trade to certain localities. It is the harvest-time of stage companies when one of these periodical excitements is at its hight. In every season, there are a number of these crises, by which hundreds and thousands of credulous miners and others are let into unprofitable enterprises.

One of these localities, in regard to which the most extravagant things are said as to the enormous quantities and richness of the quartz, is in Sacramento District, on the western foot-hills of the Humboldt Mountain, and but 20 miles by the roundabout road from Unionville.

The accounts of this discovery which I have received from eye witnesses, and what I have previously known of the extent and value of the lodes on that side of the mountain, give me great faith in what is told me. The Sacramento District adjoins Echo, on the south; and the new discovery is about six miles from the "Victor Series," which have assayed several hundred dollars per ton on the out-crop. *Three miles of claims have already been located*, and Unionville is nearly depopulated in the rush for the new locality. I shall visit these mines next week, and then tell you what truth has been told of them, and what exaggeration.

Very little practical work is being done in developing and working the mines heretofore in the Humboldt Region; but there is an earnest intention now manifested to give unmistakable evidences of their quality before the close of the present season.

J. W.

Strawberries—Information Wanted.

N. THORNE, Westerly, R. I., says: "I am so befogged in the Prolifics and Seedlings that are puffed on all sides, that I don't know what to choose for a bed for home use. I wish to know which is the highest flavored of new seedling strawberries?" We answer decidedly, and without hesitation, the one sent by THE TRIBUNE under the name of the "Brooklyn Scarlet," is as near perfect as regards fine flavor and a delicious strawberry aroma as any we can name. The Bartlett or Boston Pine is excellent; so with the Lady's Finger, Hooker, Triompho de Gand, and others too numerous to mention.

There is certainly much in adaptability to location, and a gentleman who desires to have the best sorts for family use must try to ascertain what kinds succeed best in his own neighborhood. To those who are about planting strawberries for the New-York market, we present the following facts: The crop of 1865 was a large one, and the proportion of large berries unprecedented, among these the Wilson predominated; indeed, it is probable that more than three-fourths of the large berries sold in New-York during the Summer of 1865 were of the Wilson variety. Next in order came Triomph de Gand, then Union, Bartlett alias Boston Pine, and several other sorts in very small proportion. But few of the Bartletts were of large size, though well liked by consumers. A good many of the fancy sorts and berries of large size were sold by amateur gardeners directly to the Broadway restaurants at fancy figures. The earliest strawberries in market came from W. J. Bishop, Norfolk, Va., April 11. May 6 a crate of 54 quarts sent by him brought $1 25 per quart. E. Anderson, Frederika, Kent Co., Delaware, sent as the picking of one day,—May 23,—864 quarts, which brought $465 86—378 quarts selling at 70 cents, the balance being in bad order and bringing only 35 to 60 cents. S. R. Trembley, Bergen Point, N. J., sold 250 quarts of Union strawberries at $1 per quart. From 30 to 40 berries of this sort make a quart.

The estimated average price of the ordinary strawberry-baskets, mostly scarlet Runners, averaged 6 cents throughout the season. Much of the fruit came from Burlington, N. J. Bergen County was also very prolific. The freight office of the Erie Railway gives the following as the number of strawberry-baskets transported from the following stations in Bergen County: Paterson, 25,000; Goodwinsville, 440,000; Hohokus, 102,000; Allendale, 634,000; Sufferns, 70,000; Ramsey's, 1,019,000; Total, 2,290,000.

It is believed that nearly one-third as many more were taken by other conveyances from that county, beside 1,500,000 upon the Northern Railway, which would make up a grand total of 4,500,000. Estimating the baskets to average 5 cents, it will make the receipts of Bergen County $225,000 for the strawberry crop of 1865. It is also stated that large quantities of fruit were ungathered in consequence of the difficulty of procuring pickers.

Plants Sent by Mail—How to Preserve Them.—J. B. STRAWN writes from Salem, Columbiana Co., Ohio: "Being a subscriber to THE TRIBUNE, I received last season two small plants of THE TRIBUNE strawberries—Brooklyn Scarlet and Monitor. Circumstances compelled me to carry the plants in my pocket about four hours, wrapped in damp paper. It was at that time dry, and did not rain for some days after their receipt. I planted the two diminutive and of course wilted plants, and covered them with fine, moist earth, and left them in that condition for three days, after which I uncovered them. From one of the plants I succeeded in obtaining 102 good plants, from the other about 40, making enough to plant two nice little beds, after which I supplied many of my kind neighbors, who had not yet learned to appreciate THE TRIBUNE, with plants enough to give each of them a start, and teach them to appreciate a good fruit if not a good paper. I picked some very fine berries from my bed this season. I am not sure which to call the Monitor, will you inform me?" [The Monitor produces the largest fruit, and is the most vigorous, hardy grower. The Brooklyn Scarlet is indicated by its color; for delicious quality it is unsurpassed.]

The Wilson is Prolific.—Mr. STRAWN says: "I picked from two rows of Wilson's, set last season, of seventy-five feet in length, two bushels and a half of fine berries. I covered the rows with boards when in blossom to shield them from a severe frost which visited us, and thus saved almost the entire crop. I desire to plant about three or four times as many this Fall."

A strawberry-grower at Hammonton, N. J., gives the following as the result of the crop on one-third of an acre of strawberries the past season: "Berries sold for $120; fruit canned, 40 quarts; jelly made, 50 quarts; wine made, 60 gallons; vinegar, 45 gallons." If any gentleman wants any better evidence of the profitableness of strawberry culture, we have no doubt he can be satisfied from other sources. For us, the statements we have given are quite satisfactory.

Cattle Epidemic in the Mississippi Valley.

The Memphis Bulletin reports, concerning the recently-announced cattle distemper in a part of the Mississippi Valley, as follows:

We learn from a gentleman who has just returned from a visit to Philips and Crittenden Counties, Ark., that the planters in the Mississippi bottoms have been, and are still, suffering severe loss by the death of their horses, mules, cattle and hogs, by a most singular disease, which is carrying them off in great numbers.

In the early part of the Summer an incredible number of black gnats made their appearance in the bottoms, and attacked not only cattle and horses, but also birds, wild turkeys, deer and other game, with such ferocity as to kill, in a short time, quite a number of animals. After the disappearance of the gnats a disease broke out among the cattle, horses and hogs, and has been raging for some time, and is still prevailing, though the indications now are that the epidemic—for such it appears to be—is abating. This disease resembles very closely erysipelas, the attacked swelling up, sometimes under the breast, at other times on the side, but more frequently under the throat, and dying generally in from 24 to 48 hours after being attacked.

Our informant conversed with several intelligent planters who have been great sufferers by this strange disease, among them a physician eminent in his profession, and all of them concurred in the opinion that it was closely allied to erysipelas, and also that the visitation of the gnats in the early part of the Summer had some influence in producing the disease. It is thought that the great amount of poison which was necessarily absorbed into the system by the bite of the gnat—which is a most poisonous insect—is developing itself in the disease which is now ravaging the whole animal race in that region. Some cases, when taken in time, are cured by precisely the same treatment practiced in cases of erysipelas, painting with anodyne the affected parts having a fine effect.

The losses of stock, especially of hogs, has been very great. One planter in Walnut Bend has lost over 200 hogs and seven horses and mules, beside oxen and milk cows. Another, living a short distance above the one named, has lost 13 mules and horses, and hogs and cattle in proportion. This is only two of many similar instances of losses sustained.

On Saturday morning it was reported that two men, who had been treating their cattle for the prevailing disease, had been similarly attacked, their throats swelling in an alarming manner.

INTERESTING TO FARMERS.

American Institute Farmers' Club.

TUESDAY, Aug. 1.—Notwithstanding it is midsummer, and a busy season, there was a respectable attendance of members to-day, and a pleasant, interesting meeting, most of the matter for discussion being contributed by "outside members," the letters of which are partly reported below.

Sowing Turnip Seed.—The Chairman, Alderman ELY, said: I have just purchased half a pound of red-strap turnip seed. What directions have the Club to give about sowing it. I have not over one fourth an acre of ground.

Dr. TRIMBLE—If you put half of it upon that area you will have no turnips. The best crop I ever grew was in a season of drouth, when the corn failed. I plowed and sowed three acres with one pound of seed, taking care to sow it as evenly as possible, by taking up only what would hold in the thumb and two fingers at a throw. My turnips were remarkably large.

THOMAS CAVANAGH—Upon Long Island we prefer to drill the seed pretty thick and thin out. That is better than to miss a good stand of plants from bad seed or insects. A pound per acre is the rule.

SOLON ROBINSON—I have grown five or six successive crops of turnips with excellent success. I mix seed with dry dirt and try to sow thinly. If not they must be thinned out. One turnip to every foot of spare ground would be about right. That would give 43,560 great bulbs upon an acre.

Mildew upon Grapes.—This matter was spoken of by the Chairman, who said that Mr. Seymour had vines upon a high hill at Norwalk, Conn., which were affected worse than other vines upon low ground. In place of tuns he would not have hundreds of pounds.

GEO. HITE said in his garden at Morrisania the rows east and west are less affected than those north and south, and the Isabella least of any sort.

E. WILLIAMS, Montclair, New-Jersey, said the mildew was not only bad there, but equally so on the mountains of Sussex County.

SOLON ROBINSON—At my place, East Yonkers, upon elevated land, of gneis rock formation, all sorts were nearly equally affected. The most perfect fruit was upon the branches of a Hartford Prolific, running over a roof, while it is all spoiled upon the lower part of the same vine. Delaware fruit is tolerably fair, but cannot ripen, for the leaves are all gone.

Prof. TILLMAN—Have the gentlemen considered the cause of this wholesale destruction of the grape crop? Is it wholly atmospheric?

Various opinions, but nothing definite were expressed, attributing the malady to electricity, to rain, to cold nights, etc.

Wash for Fruit Trees.—GEO. HITE recommends the following: Take about half a peck unslaked lime, put it in the bottom of a barrel and sprinkle over it half a pound of sulphur. Then add water to slake the lime, and afterward fill up to about one-third full. With this liquid I syringed my trees when first in leaf, and after when come were in blossom. It appeared to add much to their health and protection from insects.

Mr. ROBINSON inquired whether this mixture, chemically speaking, was not pretty nearly identical with sulphate of lime, with the single exception that it might be rather stronger of sulphur.

Mr. HITE replied that he could not answer chemically, he only knew the effect was good.

Prof. TILLMAN thought the same effect would be produced by the use of sulphate of lime.

How to Renovate Old Pastures.—F. R. PALMER, Centerville, Allegany County, N. Y., says: "If the Farmers' Club, whose weekly talk I read with so much satisfaction and profit, will tell us how to renovate old pastures, it will be one of the most important things for this region ever published. There are thousands of acres of old pasturing land upon our hillsides which have never been plowed, and which at first produced good grass, but which has gradually been growing worse, until now they are principally covered with yellow daisy, strawberry vines, and a variety of weeds. They ought not to be plowed for two reasons: First, they are stony, and second, they would wash altogether too much during the rainy season. Some propose to sow plaster and salt. Others to thoroughly drag in the Spring, and then sow on grass seed. We do not think that would get rid of the strawberry vines, but do not know."

Nor will you ever know unless you try. The great benefit of salt has been repeatedly stated in this Club and many other places; yet farmers hesitate to use that or plaster, or the other excellent things spoken of, because they "do not know" whether either would be beneficial, and are afraid of being laughed at if they try an experiment and fail. The hillside pastures spoken of can be renovated by plowing without causing them to wash, if the stones are not too thick, by using the subsoil plow. We lately gave an account of one man who renovated an old sod by plowing, turning it over one day and turning it back the next. The subsoiling operation is better than that. We know positively that old hillside pastures can be renovated by salt, plaster, lime, ashes, guano, and last, but not least, stable manure. We know that cow pastures are greatly improved by keeping sheep. We do not believe any good farmer ever complains of worn-out pastures. He does not allow them to wear out.

Trespassing Bees.—An inquirer wants to know if this Club can tell how to prevent the trespassing of bees. He says: "It is stated by some apiarians that bees may extract from an acre of white clover 100 lbs. of honey. Is that so much of the sweets and nourishment taken out and carried away from the land, just as much as it would be if carried away in hay or grass fed off by cattle, and if so, how am I to prevent my neighbors' bees from carrying off the products of my land? None of the laws upon trespassing animals mention bees, and if I should undertake to impound them, probably I should get the worst of it. What shall I do? Some of my neighbors who have barely ground to make a home for their bees, are pasturing them at my expense. Have I any remedy?"

Yes. Keep more bees than your neighbors, and keep them in strong stock. They will not only monopolize the feeding ground, but will probably rob your neighbors' hives of the honey already collected. What, then, will be his remedy?

The Potato-Bug Pest.—HENRY WHITE, Yorktown, Westchester County, N. Y., thinks this Club has made a mistake in calling the Iowa potato pest something new. He says: "We have had them in this part of the country for many years past; but only occasionally, and rarely have they done us much damage. One year they eat my early potatoes badly, but did not injure the later varieties. I have frequently heard my Uncle, a physician, (who died several years ago, at the age of 75), tell about making a blister plaster of them when he was studying medicine fifty or sixty years ago. Last year they entirely ruined some fields of potatoes in Fishkill, Dutchess County, while others close by were uninjured. They have not troubled us at all now for many years."

It is a good thing that a man should know whereof he speaks before he speaks. It is a still better thing that he should know whereof he writes. We are sorry to say that this is not the case with Mr. White. The ten-striped bug of Iowa is not quite as unlike the bug he speaks of as a tumble bug is unlike a humming bird, but the difference is about as distinctly seen. We believe the kind spoken of, as such a great pest at the West, has never been seen in this State. A late letter from Putnam County, Ind., speaks of it as having recently appeared in that section on its march eastward. Whenever it reaches Mr. White's fields he will find that it is not the blistering bug so long known to all potato growers, though it will be a blistering job to get rid of them.

Fire-Blight Remedy.—ARTHUR HAMMOND, Geneva, N. Y., recommends preventing fire-blight in pear trees by slitting the bark of stock and limbs. It should be done as soon as the tree is in full leaf. A new bark is formed under the old, the latter sometimes drying and shelling off the next season, leaving the tree thrifty and healthful. This process will not answer after the tree is thoroughly diseased. It may then be dug up and thrown away.

Apples for Indiana.—E. E. LOCKWOOD, near Fayette, Tippecanoe County, wants advice as to selection of apples for that region. He says: "I have between four and five hundred planted and wish to have a thousand. I am twelve miles from market. I think I had better raise mostly Winter fruit. My soil is high rolling prairie. Trees do first-rate on it. I have 70 Tulpahocken, 40 Rawle's Jennet, 30 Green Bellefleur, 25 Yellow Bellefleur, 25 King of Tompkins Co., 30 Northern Spy; shall I get more of same kind or some other, and what?" We have recently printed several lists suited to Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin, and recommend those to Mr. Lockwood's notice. Perhaps some resident of Indiana will be kind enough to advise him.

Tribune Strawberries.—G. T. BAILEY, Melrose, Wis., says we shall confer a great favor upon him and many others by publishing in THE TRIBUNE where they can obtain Tribune Strawberry plants, and at what price.

Mr. —— Gerow, Vineland, New-Jersey, has a large quantity of these plants which we presume he would send to those wanting them at a fair price. We know nothing of terms; you must write to him.

Seeds and Bulbs for Distribution.—Mrs. C. J. PENNOYER, Sharon Station, Dutchess County, N. Y., says: "As I intend to send some seeds this Fall, I want your advice about sending small tulip bulbs; I have quite a variety, all mixed, and many more than I want to plant; you can tell me through the Club reports how to send them." By mail, in packages not exceeding half a pound, marked "seeds only," upon which the postage is four cents. Direct, J. W. Chambers, Sec. Farmers' Club, New-York.

The Bread Disease.—Mrs. PENNOYER thinks the bread disease complained of is occasioned by using milk. "After having been troubled in the same way, I began

to search for the cause, and after using water for twelve years I am thoroughly convinced that there are two causes with me: one using milk, the other, keeping the bread in too damp a place. I will tell our process of bread-making, which we think is about right. We will commence with the yeast cakes: we boil hops strong, strain it on corn meal with a little salt added; when cool add the yeast, let it stand and rise, then add more meal and flour enough to make it stick together well; make in cakes and dry, but not in the sun or near the stove; the addition of molasses and ginger or potatoes only make it more likely to sour. When we want to make our bread, we take a half dozen middle-sized potatoes when we boil for dinner, mash fine, add water enough to make a thick batter, with a little salt added, sometimes a spoonful or two of flour; when cool, stir in two small yeast cakes, having previously soaked soft, let it stand and rise, at night it will be light; take warm water, stir sponge enough for the baking, add the potato sponge. In the morning it will have to be wet the first thing, molded into loaves and set to rise; with ordinary care it will be ready to bake soon after breakfast; we make generally six loaves.

Washing Made Easy.—Mrs. PENNOYER says: "We have Doty's Paragon Washing Machine and the Universal Clothes Wringer to begin with: we make a half pound of one pound bar of soap, one quart of rain water and three-fourths of an ounce of borax; dissolve the borax in the water, shave in the soap and set it on the stove and melt; when thoroughly mixed set it away to get cold, when you can cut it up in suitable pieces for use; put your white clothes to soak in rain water before you change Sabbath morning; Monday morning wring out with wringer, soap with the borax soap, put them in cold water, boil thirty minutes, take out, wash in the machine; the same suds will wash calico and brown clothes; have a boiler of water heating to put the white clothes in (they will want no more boiling), suds after that, white, calico, brown, then rinse in bluing water."

Butter-Making.—Mrs. PENNOYER says: "Any person who has ever used Tyler's butter-working churn will never return to the old dasher."

Killmer's Patent Plow Attachment.—SOLON ROBINSON: Here is a handful of letters, all of the same tenor about Mr. Killmer's patent attachment for plowing under weeds, and all speak in the same way that I did to him when first applied to, that is, that the plan is an excellent one, but not now. He thinks his method of attaching the chain is new and entitles him to the patent. MIDAS BROOKES, Newburgh, Cuyahoga County, Ohio, says: "I have used Mr. K.'s 'patent' these ten years, and know to my certain knowledge of it being used in Indiana ten years previous. Now, I have a piece of buckwheat that I am going to plow under after harvest. Have I got to pay Mr. Killmer for the patent after using it so long?"

The Club answers: Certainly not. We recommended the plow as having worked well, but did not intend to intimate that Mr. Killmer's patent would prohibit any farmer from attaching a chain to his plow just as he always had done for the purpose of dragging the weeds down into the furrow. Clark Norton, Hiram, Ohio, says he has used the chain for more than ten years in the following manner: "Secure the end of a chain to the off end of the evener by means of a clevis, fasten the other end to the beam of the plow at or near where the moldboard is attached, by a hook or staple—a staple screwed into the beam is most convenient—let the chain be as long as will just clear the turning furrow; this, on a good plow, will hide any amount of clover, and will no doubt answer for green crop."

SOLON ROBINSON: I told Mr. Killmer that I used a chain in the manner just described more than [illegible] years ago. James Smith, Richmond, Ind., who [illegible] youth, says he "used the same thing when a boy, the forward end of the chain being attached to the double-tree and the other end to the plow-beam. This device was, and still is in common use in my native (Loudoun) county in Virginia, and was used by myself for some ten or fifteen years prior to my leaving that locality in 1848, and has been in use here in this county since. Supposing the device to be essentially, if not precisely the same, I do not know that the letters patent will deprive the farming public of the *free* use of that which has been in common use and considered public property for at least a quarter of a century." This exactly agrees with my own opinion. I believe the attachment of a chain is an excellent plan to plow down crops. Perhaps Mr. Killmer has made some improvement in the mode of attaching it by some little peculiarity of kink or iron rod, and it is possible he may find farmers willing enough to pay him royalty for the right to use his patent. But, as a guessing Yankee, I guess the old chain will answer a good purpose, and not be liable to pay a fee.

Profits of Onion Culture.—An onion grower near Islip, L. I., sold the crop of onions grown in 1861 on one acre for $1,800, making an actual net profit of $1,400. The gentleman who sends us the statement thinks "it will do good on the north shore of Long Island, beside making a cheap vegetable market for New-Yorkers—if the 'routine' farmers can be induced to turn their attention to market gardening."

What Shall I Use for Manure?—ELI ROSE, Maryland, Otsego Co., N. Y., writes: "How can the soil of a ten-acre apple orchard be kept sufficiently fertile independent of any other land and where no stock could be kept on it? Would it pay to buy artificial manures for the purpose? Would it pay to use guano when sowing clover seed to induce it to 'catch' and make a good growth on dry, light, gravelly soil? And what is the price of Peruvian guano in New-York City? Can its use on farm crops generally be recommended as a good investment to be returned in the crop?" In answer to the first question we will say that an apple orchard may be kept in good condition by growing clover and letting it rot upon the ground. To make the clover grow it probably would pay to buy some artificial manure. In rare instances only it would pay to use Peruvian guano at its present high price. Its use on farm crops generally can not be recommended as a good investment. There are some other fertilizers cheap and good that may be used.

"*Chicken Fixins.*"—JOHN A. GEARY, Barrington Station, Cook County, Ill., advises feeding young chickens with soaked bread, and older ones with wheat screenings, and never with meal, and they will never be troubled with gapes. The only way to keep the owls from chickens is to shut them in tight places. If the owls find them in trees, they consider them [illegible]

[illegible]

chints designs sell at 33½c.; scarlet armures, 37½c.; Lowell delaines and Hamiltons, 32½c.

There is a scarcity of good styles of fancy cassimeres, which are 10@12½c. higher.

Satinets are more active; fine qualities are scarce, and 5@10½c. higher. Black cloths are in active demand; the finer grades are scarce and higher. Beavers are very active; fine, handsome goods sell readily; a very low quality is wanted by the clothing trade, but is scarce. Kentucky Jeans are scarce and 2½@5c. higher. Flannels are in good demand; the advance of last week is fully maintained. Plain scarlet and orange range from 37½c. to 50c.; scarlet twilled, 47½@70c. for N and C; white, 35@65c.; 4-4 Shaker, 60@80c.; blue and mixed twills, 45@70c.; Gilbert's white and colored opera sell freely at the advanced rates. Army flannels are held at 77½c. for standards. Carpets are in very light supply, and prices in some cases 2@3 per cent higher. Lowell are $1 50 for superfine; $1 65 for extra superfine, and $2 for Imperial three-ply. The Hartford Company's medium superfine, $1 50; do. superfine, $1 65; Imperial three-ply, $1 94; extra three-ply, $2 15; Brussels, $2 30 for 3 fr.; $2 40 for 4 fr., and $2 50 for 5 fr.

There is a steady demand for Foreign goods of all kinds. The better grades of dress fabrics are especially active, and by no means over plenty. Jobbers having supplied themselves with a good opening assortment, are disposed to hold off from the importers somewhat and wait for the course of the importations. The imports at this port show a slight increase over those of last year.

We subjoin a comparison of the importations for the Fall trade, commencing with June, when Fall goods usually begin to arrive:

	1864.	1865.
Month of June	$4,601,703	$5,442,568
Week ending July 6	1,702,741	1,298,443
Week ending July 13	1,463,394	1,240,829
Week ending July 20	1,486,491	3,356,859
Week ending July 27	2,110,524	1,620,102
Week ending August 3	2,301,638	3,099,348
Total	$13,666,791	$15,757,649
Increase		$1,890,858

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

RECEIPTS

FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, AUG. 8, 1865.

Beeves.	Cows.	Veals.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.	Total
5,224	131	1,340	16,859	7,177	30,730

These were sold at the following Market-Places:

	Beeves.	Cows.	Veals.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.	Total.
At Allerton's, 44th-st.	3,796	42	356	469	7,177	....
At Browning's, 6th-st.	121	46	262	7,818	....	....

[illegible]

Grain, Provisions, and other Markets.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 9, 1865.

ASHES—The market is quiet but prices are without change; sales at $7 50@$7 62½ for Pots, $7 62½@$7 75 for Pearls.

BEESWAX has been in pretty fair demand, prices have ruled firm; sales of Western at 50@51c., and Savannah at 52@55c., cash.

COTTON—There is a fair business doing, but with the large stock on hand and the continued free arrivals prices are not over strong; we still quote at about 44@45c. for Middlings; the latter are extreme at the close.

COFFEE—For Rio a fair inquiry prevails and the market closes strong; sales of 3,500 bags ex Pollux on private terms, and 400 bags in lots, part at 21c. gold. We quote Rio at 21c. for prime, 20@20½c. for good, 19@19½c. for fair, 17@18c. for ordinary, and 18½@19½c. for fair to good cargoes, net cash gold, duty paid. Other kinds are quiet.

CANDLES have been in good demand and prices have advanced; we quote 21@21c. for Adamantine; 38@40c. for Sperm, and 45@50c. for Patent.

COPPER—American Ingot has been fairly active and firm at 29½@31c. for Lake and Baltimore, and 45 and 50c. for New Sheathing and Yellow Metal.

COAL—The market for foreign is firm, the supply light; the inquiry for gas purposes; sales of Sidney at $7 25, cash; other kinds are nominal. Domestic is firm and in good demand at $7 50@$9 per ton; the supply is not large.

DRUGS AND DYES—The most leading articles under this heading have been in fair jobbing demand, and prices have ruled very firm. We quote:

	4½@4½
Alum, ℔ ℔	$3 20@$3 30
Arsenic, Powdered, ℔ ℔	4½ @—
Balsam, Copaiba, ℔ ℔, (gold)	— @$1 75
Balsam, Tolu, ℔ ℔	9 @10c.
Bi-carb, Soda, Newcastle, ℔ ℔	31 @32c.
Borax, Refined, ℔ ℔	— @33c.
Camphor, Crude, ℔ ℔ (in bond)	— @5½c.
Caustic, Soda, ℔ ℔ (gold)	33½@33½c.
Cream Tartar, Prime (gold)	— @4c.
Epsom Salts, ℔ ℔	60 @65c.
Gum Arabic, Picked, ℔ ℔	30 @35c.
Gum Arabic, Sorts, ℔ ℔	$3 00@$3 50
Jalap, ℔ ℔	1 00@ 1 25
Manna, Large Flake, ℔ ℔	3 50@—
Oil Lemon, ℔ ℔	3½@3½c.
Sal Soda, Newcastle, ℔ ℔	60 @—
Senecka Root, ℔ ℔	18 @22c.
Senna, ℔ ℔	2½@2½c.
Soda Ash, ℔ ℔ (gold)	40 @—
Sugar Lead, ℔ ℔	13 @—
Vitriol, Blue, ℔ ℔	

DYEWOODS—There has been no special change since our last; the supply is moderate; the demand is for immediate requirements; sales of Fustic at $21@$22 for Maracaibo and Savanilla; Camwood, $150; Logwood at $19@$20 for Honduras and Campeachy; and Basswood at $30—all gold.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for Western and State Flour is a little more active, and prices, particularly for the low and medium grades, are 5@10c. per bbl. better; the demand is in part speculative; Trade and Family brands are firmer, and moderately active, the sales are 12,700 bbls. at $5 70@$6 15 for Superfine State, $6 40@$6 60 for Extra State; $6 65@$6 80 for Fancy State; $6 55@$7 for the low grades of Western Extra; $7 80@$8 for Shipping Ohio; $8 10@$9 50 for Trade and Family brands, and $9 80@$12 50 for St. Louis Extras. Canadian Flour is in moderate request, and prices have advanced 10@15c.; sales of 60 bbls. at $6 50@$6 75 for the low grades of Extra, and $6 80@$9 15 for Trade and Family Extras. Southern Flour is more plenty and firmer at the close; sales of 650 bbls. at $7 85@$9 10 for mixed to good Superfine Country Baltimore, &c., and $9 20@$12 50 for Trade and Family brands. Rye Flour is fairly active but is easier; sales of 70 bbls. at $5 50@$6. Corn Meal is dull and heavy at $5 20 for Jersey and $5 60 for Brandywine.

FRUIT—Raisins continue in small supply; the demand is good for home consumption; prices are firm and well sustained; sales at $6 20 for Bunch and $7 20@$7 25 for Layers. Other descriptions of foreign Dried Fruit have been comparatively quiet, but prices are without change. We quote: Currants, 14@14½c.; Leghorn Citron, 27@28c.; Turkish Prunes, 19½@20c.; Almonds—21@22c. for Sicily Soft-Shell, 28@29c. for Provence, 33@35c. for Languedoc, and 50c. for Shelled; French Walnuts, 12@14c.; Sicily Filberts, 17½@18c.; Brazil Nuts, 15c. Sardines have arrived more freely; the market in consequence is flat; sales at 90@95c. per box and 55c. per ½ box. West India Green Fruits are dull, there being no demand; sales of 40,000 Clean-Husked Baracoa Cocoanuts at $35; 4,000 bunches Baracoa Bananas at $1 50. Other kinds are dull and nominal.

FISH—The market for Dry Cod is firm and fairly active at $7 50@$8 50 for Grand Bank and St. George's. Mackerel are without change of importance; we quote at $22 50@$23 for No. 1 Mass.; $15 25@$15 75 for No. 2 do., and $7 25 for No. 3 do. Box Herrings are dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—The Wheat market is more active, and under unfavorable reports of wheat from the West, (just to hand by telegraph,) prices have advanced 2 to 3c. per bushel, with a lively speculative demand at the close for Spring. Winter closes stronger; the sales are 51,000 bush. Chicago Spring at $1 40@$1 45; 14,000 bush. Milwaukee Club at $1 41@$1 44; 35,000 bush. Amber do. at $1 43½@$1 45; 14,000 bush. Red Western at $1 70@$1 85; 500 bush. New Amber State at $1 95, and 11,300 bush. Amber Western at $1 90@$2. Barley continues dull and heavy. Barley Malt is firm, but quiet; we quote at $1 60@$1 65. Oats are fairly active and close quite firm; the sales are 65,000 bush. Western at 61@62c., the inside price in store. Rye is quiet, but firm; Western at 98c., and State at $1 10@$1 12. Corn opened quiet, but closed very firm, with a fair demand for the trade and for export; the sales are 77,000 bush. Western Mixed at 87½@89c., chiefly at 88c., but closing at 89c.

GUNNY BAGS remain quiet, but prices are without material change; sales at 29@30c.

GUNNY CLOTH has been in good demand and firm; sales at 22½@23c., closing buoyant.

HOPS—All grades have been in very active demand and prices have advanced; the stock is greatly reduced, and as the accounts from the growing districts are still unfavorable, consumers pick up all the lots they can find; we quote old and new crop as follows: 10@25c. for inferior and common; 25@35c. for fair to choice, and 40@45c. for fancy lots.

HIDES—The demand has been moderate for the home trade, prices have advanced, and at the close the market is firm. We quote, in gold, as follows: Dry Hides—Buenos Ayres, 19@20c.; Buenos Ayres, 18@18½c.; Montevideo, 17@17½c.; Corrientes, 16@16½c.; Rio Grande, 16@16½c.; Orinoco, 16c.; California, 16@16½c.; Central American, 14½@15c.; Matamoros, 15@15½c.; Vera Cruz, 14@14½c.; Tampico, 13½@14c.; Bogota, 14@14½c.; Maracaibo, 13½@14c.; Bahia, 13@13½c.; Porto Cabello, 13@13½c.; Truxillo, 13@13½c.; Rio Hache dry and pickled, 11@11½c.; Curaçoa, 11@11½c.; St. Domingo and Port au Platte, 11@11½c.; Western, 10@11c.; Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande Kips, 17@17½c.; Sierra Leone, 18@19c. Dry Salted Hides—Chile 13½@14c.; Payta, 13½@14c.; Maranham, 12@12½c.; Pernambuco, 12@12½c.; Bahia, 11@12c.; Matamoros, 12@13c.; Maracaibo, 11@11½c.; Savanilla, 12@12½c.; Sandwich Island, 12@12½c.

HEMP—Manilla has advanced and a good demand prevailed; sales at 10½@10½c., closing at 10½@10½c., gold. Small sales at Boston at 16c., currency. American has been in brisk speculative demand and prices have advanced; sales were made at $200@$210 for undressed, and $270 for Dressed, and $160@$165 for Tow. At the close the tendency is upward.

HAY—The supply is increasing and the market is heavy for New, and quiet for Old; sales of 270 bales at 60@75c. for New, and 85c.@$1 for Old. Straw is plenty and prices lower.

IRON—Pig has been in less active demand, but as the stock is light prices are without essential change; we quote at $40@$41 for No. 1 American, and $42 50@$47 for do. Scotch.

LEAD—The market for Pig has been fairly active and firm; we quote at $9 62½ for Galena; $9 12½@$9 25 for English, German Refined and Spanish; Bar $12, and Sheet and Pipe $16.

LIME—Rockland is moderately active and steady at $1 20 for Common, and $1 60 for Lump.

LEATHER—Hemlock Sole has been in very good demand and prices have advanced; Oak Sole has been in moderate request and firm, the stock is small; French and American Calf Skins are steady. We quote: Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 31@34c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 33@34c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 30@31c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 32½@33½c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 32½@33½c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 29½@30½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 27@28½c.; Hemlock Orinoco, Middle, 30½@31½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, Light, 27½@28½c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 25½@29c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 20@21½c.; Oak Slaughter, Heavy, 41@43c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle, 40@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, 33@36c.; Oak Slaughter Cropped, Middle, 47@53c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Light, 37@46c.; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, 30@35c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, 15@16c.

MOLASSES—The demand has been rather better and prices are well maintained, particularly on prime lots, which are scarce and wanted; sales of 603 hhds., 1 tce. and 75 bbls. Porto Rico, part at 85c., and 100 hhds. Barbadoes on private terms.

NAVAL STORES—Spirits Turpentine has been very dull and heavy, closing at $1 30@$1 35. Resins are firm at $6 50 for Common, $7@$8 for strained and No. 2, and $10 50@$15 for No. 1. Tar is firm at $7@$10 for Domestic and Foreign.

OILS—Linseed is more active and very firm; we quote $1 18@$1 20 for City. Fish Oils are in demand and holders are firm in their views; $1 50 for Crude Whale, and $2 25@$2 40 for do. Sperm. Lard Oil is in good request and firm at $2 05@$2 10 for No. 1 Winter. Kerosene is selling at 71@72c.

OIL CAKE—The demand is fair and the market closes firm; sales of 130 tuns Western Thin Oblong at $49 50@$50 per tun.

PROVISIONS—There has been less activity in the market for Pork to-day; prices have been very irregular and have declined, closing heavy at our inside figures; the sales, cash and regular, are 4,000 bbls., at $30 for Old Mess; $33 50@$34 25 for New Mess, the latter rate early in the day; and $26 25 for Western Prime Mess; for future delivery, we hear of sales of 250 bbls. New Mess, for the last half of this month, at $33 75. Beef is in good demand and firm; sales of 450 bbls. at $3@$11 50 for Plain Mess, $11@$14 for Extra Mess, and $6@$9 for State Beef. Tierce Beef is fairly active, but prices are rather heavy; sales of 200 tcs. India Mess on private terms. Beef Hams are scarce, but in the absence of sales prices are nominal. Bacon is inactive. Cut Meats are dull; we hear of no sales.

Lard is dull and irregular; prices at the close are nominal; sales of 400 pkgs. at 20½@24½c. for fair to choice Steam, and 23½@24½c. for Kettle Rendered; choice lots are held at 24½c.

BUTTER is dull, but prices are without change; we quote:

N. Y. State, Welsh tubs, strictly fine, ℔ ℔	31@33
N. Y. State, Welsh tubs, fair to good	28@30
N. Y. State, Welsh tubs, white and poor mixed	23@25
N. Y. State, ½ firkin tubs, strictly fine	33@34
N. Y. State, firkins, fine	33@34
Penn., common to medium	23@25
Western Reserve, good to fine yellow	27@29
Western Reserve, common to medium	23@25
Southern Ohio	22@26
Mich., Ill., Ind. & Wis., good to fine yellow	25@27
Mich., Ill., Ind. & Wis., common to medium	22@24

CHEESE is quiet and unchanged; we quote:

State, Factory, good to choice, per lb.	15 @15½
State, fair to good	14½@14½
State Dairy, choice	14½@15
English Dairy (Conn.)	13 @15
English Dairy (Ohio)	12 @14
Vermont Dairy	10 @15

PETROLEUM—The market is very quiet, but prices are firm at 32½@33c. for Crude; 52½@53c. for Refined in bond, and 70@72c. for do. free.

RICE—There is but little doing in the market, the principal sales being to supply the immediate wants of the trade; we quote a few small lots at 9@10c. for Rangoon, and 10@11c. for Carolina.

SUGARS—The market for Raw Sugars is rather quiet, buyers not being disposed to operate at present prices to any greater extent than present wants require; holders, however, show considerable confidence, and the market closes firm; sales of 650 hhds., at 11½@12½c. for Cuba, and 12@12½c. for Porto Rico. Refined are dull at about 19½c. for Hards other than Stuarts; we quote as follows: Porto Rico, 12@16c.; Cuba Muscovado, 10½@15½c.; Cuba (bxs.), 7 to 10, 10@12½c.; Cuba (bxs.), 11 to 12, 13@13½c.; Cuba (bxs.), 13 to 18, 13½@16½c.; Cuba (bxs.), 19 to 20, 16½@16½c.; Whites (bxs.), 16½@17½c.; Fair Refining, 11½@11½c.; Fair Grocery, 12½@12½c.; Manilla, 11½@11½c.; Brazil, brown, 11½@12c.; Melado, 8@9½c.

SALT—The light arrivals and the much reduced stock give sellers the advantage, and they refuse to sell unless at an advance.

SPELTER has been very firm, but the business has been only to a moderate extent. The receipts are light and the stock small; sales at 10½c. for Stolberg; 12½c. for Silesian, and 9½@9½c. for Domestic.

SPICES—Cassia has been in brisk demand and prices have advanced, other kinds are quiet and unchanged.

SEEDS—The market is unsettled for Grass Seeds, and the inquiry is very light, indeed. Rough Flax Seed is in limited demand at $2 40@$2 52 per bush.

STEARIN—The inquiry is limited, and the market is heavy; sales of 60,000 lbs. at 20@24c. for Nos. 2 and 1, cash.

TALLOW—The demand is poor and with a further advance in Exchange, prices unsettled, and tend upward; sales of 75,000 lb. at 12½@12½c. for Western, and 12½@12½c. for City.

TIN—Pig has been in very good demand, and prices have ruled firm; sales at 24½@24½c. for English; 27c. for Straits, and 28½c. for Banca, all gold; Plates have also met with a fair demand and full prices; we quote at 14c. for L. C. Charcoal; $10 50@$13 for I. C. Coke; $10@$10 25 for Coke Terne, and $14 50 for Charcoal do.

WOOL—The market for both Domestic and Foreign Fleeces has been comparatively quiet; holders, however, were very firm in their views, and generally refused to sell unless at an advance. Our quotations at present are as follows: Domestic Fleeces at 60@62c. for Native and ¼ Merinos, 63@65c. for ½ and ¾ do., 70@72c. for Full blood do., and 75@77c. for Saxony Fleeces; 60@62c. for No. 1 Pulled, 65@67c. for Super fine do., and 65@67c. for Extra do.; 25@27c. for Common Unwashed California, and 40@42c. for Fine do. Foreign descriptions as follows: Chilian, at 30@32c. for Unwashed Mestiza, 32@34c. for do. Merino; Valparaiso, 27@28c. for Unwashed; East India, 35@45c. for Washed; Cape of Good Hope, 35@37c. for Unwashed; African, 32@35c. for Unwashed, and 42@45c. for Washed; South American, 33@34c. for Unwashed Mestiza; 35@37c. for do. Merino; 40@42c. for Washed Entre Rios; 27@30c. for Creole Unwashed; 45@47c. for Washed Cordova, and 25@27c. for common Washed of all descriptions; Smyrna, 25@27c. for Unwashed, and 42@45c. for Washed; and Syrian at 25@27c. for Unwashed. An auction sale of South American Wool came off today; there was a good attendance, but the sale was not spirited. Fine New Clip brought full prices, but the old was not sustained; the offerings comprised 2,000 bales and 1,500 bales sold at 36@41½c. for the Merinos; 30@37c. for No. 1; 26@33½c. for No. 2; 23@26c. for No. 3; 20@25c. for No. 4; 23c. for Corrientes; 25½c. for Mendoza, and 39½c. for Washed Rio Grande.

WHISKY—The market is dull and heavy at the close; sales of 90 bbls. at $2 19 for Western.

N. Y. Wholesale Prices of Country Produce.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING WEDNESDAY, Aug. 9, 1865.

[Expressly for THE N. Y. TRIBUNE by our own Reporter.]

The following are the current rates of articles in good condition, as sold by commission houses at wholesale. Shippers receive 5 to 10 ℔ cent less, deducted for commissions, beside freight and other charges.

BEANS AND PEAS.

Beans are in fair request, and the market firm at quotations. Most of the beans offered are dingy or spotted. We quote:

Beans, pea, and medium prime, ℔ bush.	$1 25@$1 35
Beans, kidney, ℔ bush., prime	1 50@ 1 75
Beans, marrow, prime	1 50@ 1 75
Beans, inferior	50@ 1 00
Peas, Canadian, ℔ bush	1 30@ 1 35

BUTTER.

There is no change to report this week in the Butter market. Receipts are light, and if a little more good butter does not come forward, prices of strictly prime will have to be advanced. On the other hand, if even a little more Western, common to medium grades, is received, this class will go lower. The market is now in such a state that a very little variation from the current receipts will affect prices. Nearly all the stock is taken by the home trade, shippers buying sparingly at 23@25c., 400 packages Western Reserve bringing the latter price yesterday. If the receipts were just a little larger, the butter might be sold at nearly our quotations, instead of, as now appears probable, holding it too stiff in the country until Fall and then rush it forward in such quantities as to seriously lessen the returns. Welsh tubs have sold as high as 33c., and fine State firkins at 35c. We quote:

Orange and Sussex Co., pails and firkins, ℔ ℔	38@40
River, pails, ℔ ℔	36@38
State, firkins, prime, ℔ ℔	32@34
Pennsylvania tubs and pails, store packed	24@28
Medium Ohio	21@25
State Tubs, Welsh, good to choice	31@32
Chicago, Wisconsin, &c., firkins, ℔ ℔	23@25
Western Reserve, prime	27@28
Low Grade Western Butter	18@20
Grease Butter	12@16

CHEESE.

The market is less firm, and none but extra fine Factory brings over 15c.; 200 boxes strictly prime English Dairy were sold yesterday at 14½c., though 14c. is as high as even good marks of this kind can be sold. Our opinion is that cheese is too firmly held in the country, and that expectations will not be realized. The demand is light and so are receipts. The best brand of Pineapple is selling at 23c. We quote:

Connecticut English Dairy, prime, ℔ ℔	13½@14
Connecticut English Dairy, medium	10 @12
Factory, Prime, ℔ ℔	14½@15½
Factory medium	14 @14½
Farm Dairy, Prime, ℔ ℔	13½@14
Farm Dairy, medium	10 @12
Pineapple, ℔ ℔	18 @22
Common Skim Milk	6 @10

EGGS.

Eggs have advanced, good brands of Western selling at the mark for 23c. or 25c. to count. State are worth 25@26c. We quote:

New-Jersey and Pennsylvania choice, ℔ doz.	26 @26½
State, good marks	25 @25½
Western and Canada, ℔ doz., good order	24 @25
Egg Oats, ℔ bush., good	45 @50

FRUITS—DRIED.

Apples are gradually advancing, as it becomes apparent that the new crop will be very light. There is little disposition to sell. Some fine lots have brought 10c. We quote:

Apples, good State, ℔ ℔	9 @9½
Apples, Western, ℔ ℔	7 @ 8
Blackberries, ℔ ℔	25 @28
Cherries, pitted, ℔ ℔	45 @50
Cherries, pits in, ℔ ℔	10 @12
Peaches, unpealed ℔ ℔	20 @23
Peaches, Virginia, pealed ℔ ℔	35 @40
Peanuts, ℔ bush	$3 70 @—
Plums, ℔ ℔	35 @40
Raspberries, ℔ ℔	35 @40
Whortleberries, ℔ ℔	20 @25

FRUITS AND BERRIES.

Peaches vary greatly in price, as per quality. Fine large Delaware rare-ripes selected, sell at $2@$2 50 per basket, though Delawares are generally sold in lots at $2@$4 per crate of two baskets. Jerseys are not very good yet. They range from 50c. to $1 50 per basket. Morris Whites, $2. Many of the Delawares came in soft this morning. Plums begin to come forward. Lawton Blackberries are in such quantity that some of the dealers are turning them into wine and brandy as the only way to get rid of them. Fine apples have sold at $8 per bbl., being very scarce. Bartlett pears begin to arrive, but are premature. Whortleberries are higher. Crab apples are in market, but do not sell. We quote:

Apples, ℔ bbl.	$4 00 @ $7 00
Blackberries, Lawton, ℔ qt.	6 @ 8
Peaches, Delaware, ℔ basket	1 50 @ 2 50
Peaches, N. J., ℔ basket	50 @ 1 25
Pears, common, ℔ bbl.	4 00 @ 7 00
Pears, Bartlett and Seckel, ℔ bbl.	8 00 @ 12 00
Plums, ℔ bush.	3 00 @ 5 00
Whortleberries, ℔ bush.	3 25 @ 3 75

LARD AND TALLOW.

Rough Fat and Tallow are both advancing; the "Association" are getting 12½c. for their Tallow. We quote:

Lard, Country, ℔ ℔	22 @24½
Rough Fat, ℔ ℔	8 @ 8½
Tallow, Western, ℔ ℔	11½@12

MEATS.

Pork is lower; Mutton and Veal higher. We quote:

Beef Sides, ℔ ℔	10½@ 14½
Beef, Fore Quarter, ℔ ℔	7 @ 10½
Beef, Hind Quarter, ℔ ℔	14 @ 18½
Veal, Carcases, ℔ ℔	12 @ 17
Mutton, Carcases, ℔ ℔	8 @ 14
Lamb, ℔ ℔	10 @ 15
Pork, Carcases, ℔ ℔	14 @ 14½

POULTRY AND GAME.

All kinds of poultry are higher in consequence of scarcity. A fine lot of Spring chickens was sold at $1 25 per pair, and 23c. ℔ ℔ was offered for fowls to-day. We quote:

Spring Chickens, ℔ pair	75 @ 1 00
Ducks, live, ℔ pair	75 @ 1 25
Fowls, live, ℔ pair	1 50 @ 1 75
Fowls, live, ℔ ℔	21 @ 22
Fowls, dressed, ℔ ℔	21 @ 25
Geese, live, ℔ pair	2 25 @ 2 75
Turkeys, live, ℔ ℔	26 @ 27
Turkeys, dressed, ℔ ℔	29 @ 31

HIDES, SKINS AND FURS.

We quote:

Badger, each	25@ 1 00	Mink, dark	3 00@ 7 00
Bear, each	$10 00@20 00	Mink, pale	$1 50@ 3 50
Beaver, blk ℔ ℔	2 50@ 4 00	Muskrat	12@ 35
Beaver, pale ℔ ℔	1 00@ 2 50	Opossum	6@ 15
Calf, gr'n, ℔ ℔	18@ 19	Otter, North'n	4 00@10 00
Cat, house, ea.	10@ 25	do., Southern	2 00@ 6 00
do., wild, each	25@ 1 00	Racoon, N'th'n	40@ 75
Cattle, green hides, ℔ ℔	7½@ 9½	do., Southern	25@ 40
Deer, Wst.dr ℔	37@ 50	Sheep & Lambs	40@ 1 00
Fox, Red, each	1 50@ 2 50	Skunk, Striped	10@ 30
do., Gray	25@ 1 00	do., Black	37@ 75
Fox, Silver	8 00@40 00	do., White	8@ 10
Marten	1 50@ 8 00	Wolf, Mntn, ea.	3 00@ 4 00
		Wolf, Prairie, ea	1 50@ 2 00

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes are a little firmer. Sweet Potatoes are in market, both from Virginia and Delaware. Cabbages and turnips sell slowly. Tomatoes are very plenty and low. We quote:

Cabbages, per 100	3 50@ 6 00
Corn, Sweet, ℔ 100	75@ 1 00
Garlic, ℔ 100 bunches	4 00@ 5 00
Nutmeg Melons, ℔ bbl.	3 00@ 4 00
Onions, Potato, ℔ bbl.	1 75@ 2 00
Onions, red, ℔ bbl.	2 00@ —
Onions, ℔ 100 strings	2 50@ 3 00
Potatoes, Long Island, New, ℔ bush.	50@ 75
Potatoes, N. J., Dyckman, New, ℔ bbl.	1 75@ 2 00
Potatoes, Va. and Del., sweet, ℔ bbl.	7 50@ 8 50
Pumpkins, cheese, ℔ 100	10 00@12 00
Squashes, Boston Marrow, ℔ bbl.	1 25@ 1 50
Tomatoes, N. J. ℔ bush	50@ 60
Turnips, white flat, ℔ bbl.	50@ 75
Turnips, Russia, ℔ bbl.	50@ 75
Watermelons, ℔ 100	10 00@60 00

SUNDRIES.

Hops are still firmer, sales being made at 48c. Broom corn is scarce, though the prospect of the new crop is good; we quote:

Beeswax, pure, ℔ ℔	48 @ 50c.
Beeswax, impure, ℔ ℔	25 @ 30c.
Cider, ℔ gal	20 @ 25c.
Broom Corn, ℔ ℔	20 @ 24c.
Feathers, Live Geese, ℔ ℔	50 @ 55c.
Ginseng, ℔ ℔	85 @ 90c.
Vinegar, ℔ gal	23 @ 30c.
Hops, prime, ℔ ℔	40 @ 45c.
Hops, common, ℔ ℔	20 @ 32c.
Hops heated, ℔ ℔	5 @ 10c.
Hoops—Hickory and oak, per 1,000:	
14 feet Hoops	$55@$65
12 feet Hoops	50@ 55

Boston Live Stock Market.

BRIGHTON, CAMBRIDGE AND MEDFORD.

Reported for THE TRIBUNE, *for the week ending Wednesday*, August 9, 1865.

Amount of stock at market:

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Shoats.	Fat Hogs.	Veals.
This week	2,439	8,379	800	1,400	200
Last week	2,102	5,933	600	1,400	300
One year ago (Aug. 10)	2,143	3,503	175	600	300

PRICES—Beef, per 100 lb. on total weight of hide, tallow, and meat, extra, $12 50@$13; first quality, $11 50@$12 25; second quality, $10@$11 25; third quality, $8@$9 50; a few choice single pairs, none; some of the poorest Bulls, &c., $6@$7.

Working Oxen—None.

Cows and Young Calves—Fair quality, $45@$75; Extra, $80@$100; Farrow and Dry, $30@$40.

Sheep—Per ℔, live weight, 4@6½c.; Sheep and Lambs per head, in lots, $3@$5 25.

Fat Hogs—Per ℔, 12@12½c., live weight; Shotes—wholesale, 12@14c.; retail, 13@16c.; Spring Pigs, 14@18c.; retail, 14@20c. ℔ ℔.

Veal Calves—$6@$12.

Hides—Brighton, 7@8c. ℔ ℔; Country lots, 6c.

Tallow—7@8c. ℔ ℔.

Pelts—50c.@$1 each.

REMARKS—Good bullocks are scarce this week; even the Western stock is poor; consequently fat cattle are in good demand, and poorer stock takes the place of better at the same price. Not only lighter, the Western are 200 short of last week in number, there being only 800. The number of Northern cattle is considerably larger, but many of these are young, and very few are heavy oxen. The demand is brisk, and the best cattle are sold rather higher than they would have been last week, although the table of prices is not changed. The inferior qualities, we think, find no improvement, while those who buy the medium qualities must pay a little higher, or take a poorer quality in most cases. The market for sheep and lambs is also quick, the butchers anxious to buy, probably in consequence of the small supply last week. One or two lots were sold this week as low as $2 50, and one or two at $5 25, but most of the droves at $3 75@$5; same qualities cost rather more this week than last. The milch cow market is hardly as quick, and store pigs a trifle lower.

New Publications

"A HOME FOR ALL." THE CONCRETE or GRAVEL WALL MODE OF BUILDING. New, cheap, convenient; superior to wood, brick, or stone, for dwellings, barns, out-buildings, green and ice-houses. Illustrated with numerous designs. Post-paid, $1 50.

RURAL MANUALS; comprising "The House," "The Farm," "The Garden," and "Domestic Animals." In one large volume, $2 25. Every farmer should have it.

INDISPENSABLE.—HOW TO WRITE, HOW TO TALK, HOW TO BEHAVE, and HOW TO DO BUSINESS. One vol., 600 pages, $2 25. Agents wanted.

SAVING AND WASTING; or, DOMESTIC ECONOMY ILLUSTRATED. How to live cheaply. By Solon Robinson, $1 50.

EDUCATION COMPLETE. A Young Man's Library, Embracing Physiology, Animal and Mental, Self-Culture, and Memory. One large vol. By Fowler, $4.

All works on Phonography, Hydropathy, Anatomy, Physiology, Medicines, and the Natural Sciences generally. Please address FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, N. Y.

A GOOD BOOK FOR HOT WEATHER—THE HYDROPATHIC FAMILY PHYSICIAN gives complete directions for "HOME TREATMENT," in all Diseases of Men, Women and Children. Heart, Lungs, Stomach, Skin, Nerves, Fever, Ague, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Bowel Complaints, Cancer, Eyes, Ears, Ulcers, Tumors, Scrofula, etc. Should be read by all. 300 Illustrations, 600 pages. Prepaid by mail for $4. Address, Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

ECLECTIC MEDICAL BOOKS.—Eclectic Materia Medica. By H. Hollembaek, M. D. 125 Illustrations. Muslin, $4 50; Leather, $5 50.
On Venereal Diseases. By John Buchanan, M. D. Price $2. For sale by the authors, Sixth and Callowhill-sts., Philadelphia.

MUSICIANS' OMNIBUS No. 3,
containing
1,000 PIECES OF MUSIC,
consisting of
100 Duets for two Flutes, two Violins, &c.;
30 sets of Quadrilles, with calls and figures;
200 German Waltzes, 300 Scotch and Irish airs,
Contra and Fancy Dances, Polkas, Mazurkas, Hornpipes, Minuets, Redowas, Schottisches, Varsovicanas, Marches, Quicksteps, Songs, &c., for the
Violin, Flute, Clarionet, Fife, Cornet, Flageolet, &c.
Price $1 25 mailed free of postage.
FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery, Publisher.

THE MODEL MAGAZINE and the great SEPTEMBER No. of DEMOREST'S MONTHLY, with Brilliant and Spicy Novelties, will be out about the 20th. Single copies 25 cents. Mailed free on receipt of price. Address, W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, No. 39 Beekman-st.

Fine Arts.

A GREAT NATIONAL PICTURE.—PORTRAIT of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, SIXTEENTH President of the United States. We have just published a very excellent and lifelike Portrait of PRESIDENT LINCOLN, on stone, from an oil painting. It is life-size, on paper 21 by 25 inches, printed in tints, and the entire execution is in the highest style of the art. We believe it will prove the most satisfactory to his admirers of any portrait of him in existence, and will be a beautiful ornament to public and private offices, parlors, and other places.
Single copies will be carefully rolled and sent to any address, postage paid, on receipt of price, $2 50. Agents wanted everywhere to engage in its sale with whom liberal terms will be made. Address all orders to JOHN E. POTTER, Publisher, No. 617 Sansom-st., Philadelphia.

IRELAND'S CHRONOLOGICAL CHART of the REBELLION, gives over 2,500 events of the war, with portraits of Grant and Sherman. Best thing out. Every family should have it. Price, 50 cents. For sample copy and terms to agents, Address J. P. IRELAND, Dexter, Me.

100 PHOTOGRAPHS of Union Generals sent postpaid for 25 cents; 50 Photographs of Rebel Officers for 25 cents; 50 Photographs of Statesmen and Generals for 25 cents; 100 Photographs of handsome Ladies for 25 cents; 100 Actors for 25 cents. Address, CHAS. SEYMOUR, Holland, N. Y.

To Business Men and Others.

THE STEAM STONE-CUTTER COMPANY will lease their Machines at fifty cents per day for the labor saved.
They will do the work of thirty men.
Descriptive Pamphlets sent free.
Communications relating to the Machine should be addressed to the Company at Rutland, Vt.

Instruction.

ALBANY LAW SCHOOL.—Circulars for next course obtainable from AMOS DEAN, Albany, N. Y.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY for YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—The Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector. This very select and limited English and French school reopens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13. Circulars, with references, may be obtained at Appleton's, Broadway, or of the Rector, by post.

DR. DIO LEWIS'S FAMILY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, Lexington, Mass.
Twenty superior Teachers, among whom are THEODORE D. WELD, formerly Principal of the Eagleswood School, New-Jersey, and I. N. CARLETON, formerly of Phillips Academy, Andover.
Send for Catalogue and Circular to Dr. LEWIS.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.
NEXT SESSION WILL BEGIN SEPT. 6. Advantages for a thorough and elegant education are of the highest order. Terms moderate. For admission, apply immediately, in order to secure rooms. Address the Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

ECLECTIC MEDICAL COLLEGE of PENNSYLVANIA—Sixth and Callowhill-sts., Philadelphia.—The ANNUAL COURSE of LECTURES commences OCTOBER 9, 1865. Tickets for the Course $60; Matriculation, $5; Demonstrator, $5; Diploma, $30.
Spring Session begins Feb. 1, 1866. Twenty students taken at $20 each session.
JOSEPH SITES, M. D., Dean,
Sixth and Callowhill-sts., Philadelphia.

FRENCH and ENGLISH BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, No. 106 Asylum-st., Hartford, Conn.
The next term will commence on Tuesday, September 5, 1865.
All the aims and influences of this school have reference to the following results: A vigorous Physical Development; An Earnest Religious Character; Intellectual Discipline; A Graceful womanly Culture.
Board of Instruction, Twenty Teachers and Lecturers.
Boarding Apartments new, warmed by furnaces, lighted by gas and specially ventilated.
A large Gymnasium with daily exercises under a Graduate of Dr. Dio Lewis's Institute.
French taught by a Native Parisian and spoken *in the family.*
Music Department under the charge of two most accomplished Italian Artists and Teachers.
For further information, address the Principal,
T. W. T. CURTIS.

FEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE of PENNSYLVANIA, North College-ave., Philadelphia.—The Sixteenth Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, October 18, and continue five months. For announcement address as above.
E. H. CLEVELAND, M. D., Secy.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE affords the very best advantage for a Classical, Scientific, Commercial and Musical Education. French Conversation and Lewis's Gymnastics for Ladies, and Military Drill for Gents, daily, without extra charge. A new Gymnasium, costing $6,000. Eighteen Instructors. Term opens Sept. 11.
The Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

LAWRENCE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL of HARVARD UNIVERSITY.
The next term of this Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27.
WOLCOTT GIBBS, Dean of the Faculty.

MILITARY and COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Allentown, Pa., with chartered privileges and superior advantages, reopens SEPTEMBER 5. For circulars, address the Rev. M. L. HOFFORD, A. M., President.

THE ROUND HILL SCHOOL,
AT
NORTHAMPTON, MASS.
CIRCULARS SENT ON APPLICATION TO EITHER OF THE PRINCIPALS.
JOSIAH CLARK,
JAMES F. SPALDING.

To Whom it May Concern.

PATENT AGENCY OFFICES.—Inventors who wish to take out Letters-Patent are advised to counsel with Messrs. MUNN & Co., Editors of The Scientific American, who have prosecuted claims before the Patent-Office for nearly twenty (20) years. Their American and European Patent Agency is the most extensive in the world. A pamphlet, containing full instructions to inventors, is sent gratis. Address MUNN & Co., No. 37 Park-row, N. Y.

WOMAN—HER HEALTH AND BEAUTY; HOW PRESERVED.
Send 10 cents, with address, to Dr. MARKS, Station A, New-York, and get by return mail, in sealed envelope, information you ought to have.

Real Estate for Sale.

SUPERIOR FARM LANDS—20,000 acres Franklin Tract at Newfield, Gloucester County, New-Jersey, on the railroad running from Philadelphia to Cape May, 30 miles south of Philadelphia, adjoining the Vineland Tract, and 2 miles north of Vineland Station, FOR SALE at low prices and on easy terms, in lots to suit purchasers. Circulars with reports of Solon Robinson, Hon. Wm. Parry and others, with full information, sent free to applicants. Address JOHN H. COFFIN & Co., Newfield, Gloucester Co., N. J.

VIRGINIA LAND for SALE—Very cheap. Send stamp for description, price, &c. Address A. O. HENNESSEE, Real Estate Agent, Eastville, Va.

To Farmers and Others.

AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY!!! in making WINE from APPLES. No family need be without it. Information free. All enterprising men where Apples are plenty, can make $5000 before Christmas and remain at home. Address, for circular,
HALL & REED, No. 55 Liberty-st., New-York.

BAUGH'S RAW-BONE PHOSPHATE.
AN ACTIVE AND PERMANENT FERTILIZER FOR ALL KINDS OF CROPS.
BAUGH & SONS,
PROPRIETORS AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 20 S. DELAWARE-AVE.,
PHILADELPHIA.
BAUGH'S RAW-BONE PHOSPHATE
Has now been before the Agricultural Community for many years under ONE NAME and ONE PROPRIETORSHIP, and needs no further commendation than that accorded to it everywhere, in the continued and successful use by practical and discriminating Farmers.
Send for a Pamphlet.

BRUCE'S CONCENTRATED FERTILIZER.—This very superior manure is believed to be the best and cheapest in the market. The Company has great numbers of certificates from well-known farmers and gardeners, showing remarkable results. It is adopted to all crops and is equal to the best Peruvian guano. It is manufactured under Bruce's patent, at Rossville, Staten Island, by the Bruce Fertilizer Company, the chief ingredient being animal offal. Price $45 a ton for 5 tons and upwards, $50 a ton for less amounts. It is sold by GEO. E. WHITE & Co., No. 55 Cliff-st., New-York, and by the principal Agricultural warehouses.

BONE DUST for SALE at REDUCED PRICES.—Apply to CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ, No. 355 East Fifty-third-st.

FLAX STRAIGHTENERS, FLAX BRAKES, FLAX COMBERS.—The Straightener will take tangled Straw and straighten it all right for the Flax Brake—and this will do the work first rate for the new Comber, that will take tangled tow and produce rapidly a fiber free from shive, yet fine and adapted for carding and spinning. Workers in flax will find this Comber the very machine so long wanted. Prices reduced to old rates. A circular will be sent free by addressing JOHN W. QUINCY, Treasurer of the Mallory & Sanford Company, No. 98 William-st., New-York.

STRAWBERRIES, GRAPES, Bulbous Flower Roots, and Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants. Four distinct Catalogues for applicants who send two stamps for each.
WM. R. PRINCE & Co., Flushing, N. Y.

TO ALL WANTING FARMS.—LARGE and THRIVING SETTLEMENT of VINELAND, RICH SOIL, good crops of WHEAT, CORN, PEACHES, &c., to be SEEN. Only 34 miles from Philadelphia—DELIGHTFUL CLIMATE—20 acre tracts at from $25 to $35 per acre, payable within four years. Good schools and society. Hundreds are settling, and crops can be seen growing. Apply to CHAS. K. LANDIS, P. M.,
Vineland, Cumberland County, New-Jersey.
Report of Solon Robinson and Vineland Rural sent free.
From Report of Solon Robinson, Ag. Ed. Tribune:
"It is one of the most extensive fertile Tracts, in an almost level position, and suitable condition for pleasant farming, that we know of this side of the Western Prairies."

Ocean Steamers.

HAVANA and VERA CRUZ.—The AMERICAN and MEXICAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers for the above ports on the 1st and 15th of each month. For freight or passage apply to CHARLES A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

OPPOSITION LINE to CALIFORNIA.—REDUCTION IN PRICE for August and September.
First Class, $150. | Second Class, $175. | Third Class, $100.
The Central American Transit Company will dispatch from Pier No. 29 North River the good steamship ERICSSON Capt. A. B. Lowber, on SATURDAY, August 19, at noon, or WEDNESDAY, September 20, at noon, at the above low prices, for these two trips only.
For passage apply at the office of
The Central American Transit Company,
No. 177 West-st., N. Y.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

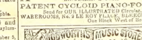
U. S. MAIL CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP CO.—Lower rates of Passage for the Summer Months, commencing JULY 1, 1865. A First-class Steamer leaves New-York on the 1st and 16th of each month, (if these dates fall on Sunday, then the Monday after.) Avoid imposition and delay by applying to D. B. ALLEN, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green, New-York.

Dry Goods.

CARTER, KIRTLAND & Co.,
Manufacturers and Jobbers of
CLOTHING,
No. 340 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
offer to first-class buyers a large and very complete stock of
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING
of all grades,
Embracing Fine, Medium and Low-Priced Goods.
Having made extensive purchases at a time when all wore sellers and very few buyers, we are in a position to supply our customers upon the most favorable and advantageous terms.
Jobbers, Merchant Tailors and Dealers generally will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock before purchasing.
Particular attention paid to the execution of orders.
SAM'L CARTER, WM. H. KIRTLAND,
JOHN ROSE, CHAS. B. PEET,
JOHN. H. WERTS, Special.

Musical Instruments.

A NEW PIANO.
LINDEMAN & SONS'
PATENT CYCLOID PIANO-FORTES
Send for OUR ILLUSTRATED Circular.
WAREROOMS, No. 2 LE ROY PLACE, BLEECKER-ST.,
One Block West of Broadway.



STEINWAY & SONS—Manufacturers of Grand, Square, and Upright PIANOS have removed their Warerooms to their new marble building, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union Square and Irving Place, New-York.

Professional Notices.

D. O. NORTON, Attorney-at-Law (formerly of Weatherford, Parker County, Texas), now temporarily located at Beaumont, Texas, will attend to all professional business intrusted to his care in the various Courts of the State. Particular attention given to the Collecting of Debts.

Wants.

AGENTS WANTED—In every Township, to sell GRANT AND SHERMAN, their CAMPAIGNS AND GENERALS. By Hon. J. T. HEADLEY, author of "Washington and his Generals," &c., comprising popular Biographies of prominent Generals of the Union Army, including graphic descriptions of Battles, Sieges, Adventures, &c.; with numerous steel Portraits and Battle Scenes. SOLD ONLY BY AGENTS.—To all seeking profitable employment a rare chance is offered to make money. For terms and territory, address at once with stamp,
E. B. TREAT, Publisher, 130 Grand-st., N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED—To SELL "THE AMERICAN CONFLICT," by HORACE GREELEY: "FOUR YEARS IN SECESSIA, by J. H. BROWNE; and other popular Works. Vol. II. of GREELEY'S HISTORY will be issued at the earliest day practicable consistent with accuracy and completeness.
O. D. CASE & Co., Hartford, Conn.,
GEO. & C. W. SHERWOOD, Chicago, Ill., } Publishers.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.—RETURNED SOLDIERS and everybody with a small capital can make $20 per day selling our great, new and wonderful extra large size, fine quality Stationery Packages. Every dollar invested more than doubled. *Splendid Gold and Silver Watches presented free* to all who act as our agents. *Smart men* wanted in every Village and Town to *establish Agencies. County Rights free*, sales immense, demand increasing, everybody buys them. Send for our new circulars, containing Extra Premium Inducements, *free*.
M. D. GILBERT & Co., STATIONERS,
No. 102 Nassau-st., New-York.

CANVASSERS WANTED TO SELL
IVES'S PATENT LAMP.
It can be filled, trimmed, lighted, regulated or extinguished without removing the
SHADE OR CHIMNEY.
To good, reliable men LIBERAL INDUCEMENTS will be offered and EXCLUSIVE SALE given. On receipt of the price from any place where our Lamps are not being sold, we will send free of expense. For circulars, terms, &c., address
JULIUS IVES & Co., No. 78 Beekman-st., N. Y.

$55 A MONTH.—Agents wanted that can earn from $55 to $100 a month, and all expenses paid. For full particulars address with stamp,
E. E. LOCKWOOD, Detroit, Michigan.

$75 A MONTH.—Agents wanted to sell SEWING MACHINES. We will give a commission on all machines sold, or employ agents who will work for the above wages and all expenses paid. Address
D. B. HERRINTON & Co., Detroit, Mich.

$150 A MONTH CLEAR—$150. 10,000 Agents wanted. Returned Soldiers and others out of employment will address J. WEAVER & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., for full particulars.

1,000 SALESMEN WANTED—To sell THE LIFE AND TIMES OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN, by Dr. L. P. Brockett, the Biographer and Historian, author of "Philanthropic Results of the War in America," "Our Great Captains," "History of the Civil War in the United States," &c. It will contain between 500 and 600 octavo pages. Get the best. Deeds of territory given, guaranteeing exclusive right of sale. Apply to R. H. CURRAN, Publisher, Rochester, N. Y. General office and salesroom, corner of Maine and Water-sts.

1,000 MORE AGENTS Can have steady employment the year round and big pay. Mammoth circulars, with full particulars, free. Address J. W. STEPHENS, No. 139 Broadway, New-York.

Sewing Machines.

$5 FIRST PREMIUM IMPROVED $5
SEWING MACHINE!
THE EMBODIMENT OF
PRACTICAL UTILITY AND
EXTREME SIMPLICITY.
Patented May 13th, 1862, improvement patented June 9th, 1863. The celebrated FAMILY GEM SEWING MACHINE, a most Wonderful and Elegantly Constructed Novelty; is NOISELESS in operation; uses the STRAIGHT NEEDLE, sews with DOUBLE or SINGLE THREAD. Makes the Running Stitch more perfect and regular than by hand, and with extraordinary rapidity. Will Gather, Hem, Ruffle, Shir, Tuck, Run up Breadths, &c., &c.; requires no Lubrication or Change of Stitch—IS NOT LIABLE TO GET OUT OF ORDER, and will last a Lifetime.
"For the Dressmaker it is invaluable, for the Household it supplies a vacant place."—[Godey's Ladies' Book.
"It uses a common needle, sews very rapidly, and is so easily understood that a child of 12 can use it."—[New-York Independent.
"With single or double thread, it silently, yet very rapidly, with a common needle, makes the running stitch exactly like hand sewing."—[New-York Tribune.
Single machines sent to any part of the country per express, packed in box with printed instructions on receipt of the price, $5. Agents wanted everywhere. Circular containing Liberal Inducements sent free.
All orders must be addressed to FAMILY GEM SEWING MACHINE Co., Office, No. 102 Nassau-st., New-York.

Financial.

VERMILYE & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
KEEP ON HAND, FOR
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY, ALL ISSUES OF
7.30 TREASURY NOTES,
OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.
We BUY and SELL all classes of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, at market rates. Also, QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS and CERTIFICATES of INDEBTEDNESS.
ORDERS from BANKS and BANKERS executed on favorable terms.
VERMILYE & Co.

$1,000 WANTED—Will pay 650 per cent; no risk; security, first-class real estate; a new enterprise, remunerative and patriotic. Address, immediately, Post-Office Box No. 1,424, Philadelphia, Pa.

Howes & Macy,
(Formerly Officers of the Park Bank,)
BANKERS, 30 Wall St. N.Y.
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Persons Opening Accounts may Deposit and Draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed Interest on their daily balance at four per cent.
Collections made upon any part of the United States or Canada.
Orders for the Purchase or Sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

Medical.

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP has produced a revolution in medicine. What may seem almost incredible is, that many diseases hitherto considered hopelessly incurable are frequently cured in a few days or weeks; and we cheerfully invite the investigation of the liberal-minded and scientific to cures which have no parallel at the present day.
CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP is a positive specific remedy for all diseases originating from an impure state of the blood, and for all (hereditary) diseases transmitted from parent to child.
DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION,
WEIGHT AT STOMACH, FLATULENCE, LIVER COMPLAINT, WANT OF APPETITE, BAD BREATH, CONSTIPATION, BILIOUSNESS.
PARALYSIS.—It is so universally admitted that CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP is the only effective means of restoration in the various forms of Paralysis, and we need not reiterate that it is emphatically the Great Life-Giving Power.
SCROFULA, STRUMA, KING'S EVIL, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, ERYSIPELAS, ULCERATION, SALT RHEUM.—This taint (hereditary and acquired), filling life with untold misery, is by all usual medical remedies, incurable.
RHEUMATISM [Arthritis], LUMBAGO, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, GOUT, TIC DOLOREAUX.
If there is any disease in which the CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP is a sovereign, it is in Rheumatism and its kindred affections. The most intense pains are almost instantly alleviated—enormous swellings are reduced. Cases, chronic or vicarious, of twenty or forty years standing, have been cured by us.
CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP purges the system entirely from all evil effects of Mercury, removing the Bad Breath, and curing the Weak Joints, and Rheumatic Pains which the use of the Calomel is sure to produce.
CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP eradicates, root and branch, all Eruptive Diseases of the Skin like ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, and all other difficulties of this kind which so much disfigure the outward appearance of both males and females, often making them a disgusting object to themselves and their friends.
From all forms of Ulcerative Diseases, either of the Nose, Throat, Tongue, Spine, Forehead, or Scalp, no remedy has ever proved its equal.
As a General Blood-Purifying Agent, the LIFE SYRUP stands unrivaled by any preparation in the world.
MORGAN & ALLEN,
Wholesale Druggists, Agents,
No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR will RESTORE GRAY HAIR to its ORIGINAL COLOR, strengthens and promotes the growth of the weakest hair, stops its falling out in three days; keeps the head clean, cool, and healthy; can be used freely; contains nothing injurious; THE BEST HAIR-DRESSING EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC; it is recommended and used by the first medical authority. Sold at the Drug-stores, and at my Office, No. 1,123 Broadway.
I assure all persons the above preparation will do all that is claimed for it.
SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—INDIGESTION, STOMACH AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.—These medicines will cure the most confirmed cases of Dyspepsia and disorders of the Stomach and Liver. They have restored more sufferers by Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint than all the other ephemeral "specifics" united. They have stood the test of fifty years' experience. They increase the appetite, invigorate the stomach and purify the liver. In Bowel Complaints they are equally efficacious, and for Sick and Nervous Headaches they stand unrivaled. Sold by all Druggists.

PINE APPLE CIDER.
DR. TALBOT'S CONCENTRATED MEDICAL PINE APPLE CIDER will cure you if you are sick, and if you are well will prevent sickness. See long advertisement in WEEKLY TRIBUNE from April 29 to May 27, 1865, inclusive. Send for Circular. One ounce sample bottle sent free by mail, on receipt of 20c. to pay postage.
B. T. BABBITT, Nos. 64 to 74 Washington-st., N. Y.

SOVEREIGN CATARRHINE instantly relieves, permanently cures CATARRH, CATARRHAL HEADACHE, &c. One Dollar per packet, by mail, post paid. Send stamp for circular letter. Drs. W. W. HENRY, DUMARC & Co., Box No. 6,647 New-York P. O.

THE ONLY RELIABLE MEDICINE for CURING
CHOLERA,
DYSENTERY
AND
DIARRHEA,
both recent and chronic, in all cases, from infancy to Old Age, is
FOSGATE'S ANODYNE CORDIAL.
In testimony of this statement, see CERTIFICATES of PHYSICIANS and other PATRONS accompanying each BOTTLE.
This Medicine is not only the safest and surest means of CURE or RELIEF, but is also the CHEAPEST REMEDY ever offered to the PUBLIC, as the smallness of the dose and size of the bottle will convince every consumer. The PRINCIPLES of ECONOMY are as applicable in the selection of Medicine, and as imperative on the patient as they are in the purchase of any other NECESSARY OF LIFE.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY.
TUPPLE & Co., No. 37 Dey-st.,
Agents for the United States.

THE COMPLEXION.
A CARD.
EDITOR OF TRIBUNE:
DEAR SIR: With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper, that I will send, by return mail, to all who wish it (free), a recipe, with full directions for making and using a simple VEGETABLE BALM, that will effectually remove, in ten days, Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, and all impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and beautiful.
I will also mail free to those having Bald Heads or Bare Faces simple directions and information that will enable them to start a full growth of luxuriant hair, whiskers or a mustache, in less than thirty days.
All applications answered by return mail, without charge.
Respectfully yours, THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist,
No. 831 Broadway, New-York.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.
SUFFERERS with CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, or any disease of the Throat or Lungs, will be cheerfully furnished, without charge, with the remedy by the use of which the Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, of Williamsburgh, New-York, was completely restored to health after having suffered several years with that dread disease Consumption. To Consumptive sufferers, this remedy is worthy of an immediate trial. It will cost nothing, and may be the means of their perfect restoration. Those desiring the same, will please address, Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, No. 165 South Second-st., Williamsburgh, Kings Co., New-York.

CANCER.
Consult Dr. J. C. DIXON, No. 726 Broadway, New-York. Cancers removed without pain, use of knife, loss of blood, caustic or zinc burning and without injuring the sound parts.

Miscellaneous.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO STARCH, and CORN-STARCH, for PUDDINGS, &c.,
are Perfectly Pure.
THEY HAVE THE NATURAL GOLDEN TINGE, and not the chalk-white of the common starches produced by bleaching.

CAMBRIA HOTEL,
No. 92 CHATHAM-ST.,
is now in thorough order, newly furnished, and replete with every convenience and comfort. Rooms to let with or without board, at reduced rates. ELEAZER JONES, Proprietor.

CIDER PRESS SCREWS, Price $12.—Send for circular. RUMSEY & Co., Seneca Falls, N. Y.

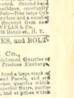
IVORY and PEARL SLEEVE BUTTONS, initial and fancy patterns, $1 set; each; also new styles Ivory and Pearl JEWELRY, $4 to $5 per set. Latest French styles; Coral Scarf Pins, gold mounted, $4 to $10 each. Sent free on receipt of price. Wholesale and retail.
WM. M. WELLING, No. 571 Broadway, N. Y.,
Importer and Manufacturer.

JOB and NEWS INKS, PRESSES, CHASES, METAL TYPE and PRINTING MATERIAL of EVERY KIND for SALE at the regular Manufacturer's or Founders' prices, for cash only, by VANDERBURGH, WELLS & Co., at east corner of Fulton and Dutch sts., manufacturers of superior Wood Type, Cabinets, Cases, Stands, Furniture and Printers' wood-work of every kind—all of which are selected material, including presses and other machines, constantly wanted and bought at a fair figure. For Sale—One large Cylinder, 20x25; Adams Press, 26x40, with two rollers and a number of Card, Job and Hand Presses, at a big discount from new prices.
VANDERBURGH, WELLS & Co.,
No. 110 Fulton-st., and Nos. 18 and 18 Dutch-st., N. Y.

MILLSTONES, BURRSTONES, and BOLTING CLOTHS.
ROGER FILS & Co.,
Proprietors of the largest and most celebrated Quarries of France, No. 21 PEARL-ST., near the Produce Exchange, New-York.
ROGER FILS & Co. have always on hand a large stock of the best quality of Millstones, Blocks and Panels, and are constantly receiving new lots from immense quarries which they have lately purchased, containing superior Burrs, particularly suitable for the American markets, and at prices which defy all competition.
Also a large assortment of Bolting Cloths, of the justly celebrated marks [illegible] and [illegible].

ROOFING—Ready for application, very durable, and at low cost. Samples sent free by mail. READY ROOFING Co., No. 73 Maiden-lane, New-York.

LADIES TRY IT.
A new article for the Domestic Laundry, designed to ECONOMIZE and add to the brilliancy of MUSLINS, LINENS, and LACES, and impart that delicate tint so much desired.
It also makes a splendid
BLUE
WRITING INK,
which has already made it a favorite among the Ladies who have tried it.
Sold by Grocers everywhere.



The above Picture is on each box.
JAMES PYLE, Manufacturer,
No. 350 Washington-st., near Franklin-st., New-York.